

**CONSOLIDATED PLAN
FOR THE
CITY OF EL PASO, TEXAS
2005 – 2010**



**PREPARED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY AND
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT**

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Citizen Participation

City of El Paso 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan

General

Introduction

The City of El Paso 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan is submitted to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The five-year plan serves as the application for three formula grants the City of El Paso Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD) receives from HUD as follow:

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program encompasses a wide range of eligible activities including public (social) services, physical improvements, and economic development. It is required that the projects primarily benefit low and moderate-income persons or neighborhoods.

The HOME Investment Partnerships Program provides incentives to develop and support safe and decent housing, affordable rental housing and home ownership affordability. This is accomplished through the rehabilitation of existing housing, purchase of existing homes, construction of new housing, and tenant-based rental assistance for low-income households.

The Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) Program provides funds to homeless shelters. The funds pay for renovation, operating expenses, social services, and homelessness prevention activities.

HUD regulations require that applications for HUD funded programs must contain a certificate of consistency with this plan, including:

1. HOPE (Public Housing Home ownership) Program
2. HOPE II (Home ownership of Multi-family Units) Program
3. HOPE III (Home ownership of Single Family Homes) Program
4. HOPE VI (Public Housing Rehabilitation funds) Program
5. The Low-Income Housing Preservation Program
6. The Supportive Housing for the Elderly (Section 202) Program
7. The Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811) Program
8. The Supportive Housing Program for the Homeless
9. The Shelter Plus Care Program
10. Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing
11. Hope for Youth: Youth Build
12. The John Heinz Neighborhood Development Program
13. The Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Program
14. Grants for Regulatory Barrier Removal Strategies and Implementation

15. Competitive Grants under the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS (HOPWA) Program

The document format includes narrative responses to specific questions that grantees of the Community Development Block Grant, HOME Investment Partnership, and Emergency Shelter Grants Programs must respond to in order to be compliant with the Consolidated Planning Regulations. The City of El Paso Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD) chose to follow the HUD prescribed outline. The Plan serves both as a plan and as an application for funding for the above-mentioned programs for the DCHD.

HUD recommends organizing the Plan by four functional areas (Housing, Homeless, Community Development and Non-Homeless Special Needs) as a useful format that will assure grantees that all the components of the Plan required by statute are included. DCHD chose to follow this format which cites the 24 CFR 91 Consolidated Submissions for Community Planning and Development Programs regulations and ties directly into the HUD required tables (Reference Appendix 5, page 115, Housing Needs Table, Housing Market Analysis, Continuum of Care Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart, Non-Homeless Special Needs including HOPWA, and Community Development Needs).

The Consolidated Plan includes extensive references to pertinent data, which is included in the Appendices. Also included in the Appendices are in-depth descriptions of the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) and the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless. Both of these entities are very important to the future success of the City's housing and homeless prevention/elimination efforts. The Consolidated Plan is not required to be an extensive document. The Plan is intended to identify needs and community priorities for the next five years. These priorities can be found in Appendix 5, page 115. These priorities will guide community development efforts to improve housing, alleviate homelessness, and improve community facilities and social services.

Mission:

Our mission is to meet the needs for decent housing, a suitable environment, and to expand the economic opportunities of the City's low and moderate income population by integrating the economic and human development needs and strategies of the community in a five year-plan.

General Information

Geographic Areas

The City of El Paso has grown to where natural boundaries constrain further development, bounded by Mexico to the south and the State of New Mexico to the northwest. Consequently, development in the community has consistently moved east and northeast taking ever-larger portions of El Paso County. In 2000 the population of

the City of El Paso comprised approximately eighty-three percent (83%) of El Paso County's population of 679,622. It is the largest Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) on the United States/Mexico border.

The City of El Paso Department of Planning, Research and Development divided the City into five (5) planning areas. These areas are the Northeast, Northwest, Central, Lower Valley, and East. (Refer to Appendix 2, page 46 Planning Areas Map. The map outlines the planning areas and provides a detailed description by street location and census tract.) The 2000 census revealed a change in demographics. Additional areas of the City became eligible for programs using community development block grant funds. (Refer to Appendix 2, page 45, Community Development Block Grant Eligible Areas 2000 US Census Map).

Priority Assignment

Low- and moderate-income populations are primarily concentrated in the Northeast, Central and Lower Valley planning areas. (Refer to Appendix 1, Table III, page 41). Demographic data demonstrates that minority and low- and moderate-income populations are dispersed throughout El Paso. (Refer to Appendix 1, Table I, page 38). Referencing the above information, the City's policy is not to target projects or programs by geographic area.

Yearly, social services funding priorities are determined by the El Paso City Council as recommended by the Community Development Department Social Service Collaborative process, the Community Development Department Emergency Shelter Grant Collaborative process, and the Community Development Steering Committee, in accordance with established needs that are identified in the Consolidated Plan.

Obstacles to Meeting Underserved Needs

Lack of funding continues to be an obstacle to meeting underserved needs that always are greater than available resources. In older neighborhoods, the major obstacle of public facilities is most often older infrastructure and the lack of available land. The lack of viable economic development projects submitted hampers planning in that area.

Managing the Process (91.200(b))

The lead agency for the development of the Consolidated Plan is the City of El Paso's Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD). The Consolidated Plan process involved citizens, community groups such as the Neighborhood First Associations, public and private agencies, the private sector and various City department staff. The Plan was provided to the adjacent community of Canutillo and the City of Socorro, and the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs, El Paso County and the Upper Rio Grande Council of Governments. Development of the plan necessitated extensive public housing and homeless information and data. This resulted in DCHD staff working very closely with staff members from with the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) and the Coalition for the Homeless.

DCHD staff interacts with housing, social service agencies, and other entities on an ongoing basis. Needs, gaps, and funding resources are continual issues being addressed through DCHD program requests and program implementation processes. Agencies that focus on services to children, elderly persons, persons with disabilities, persons with HIV/AIDS, the homeless, and other special issues were brought together on May 12, 2005 for an Agency Forum to determine needs, gaps and funding resources for the City of El Paso.

The agency forum, held at El Paso Community College included agencies that comprise the Coalition for the Homeless, Non-profit housing agencies, and members of the DCHD Fair Housing Task Force. The City's ADA Coordinator invited agencies that provide services to persons with disabilities.

107 attendees at the Agency Forum, using seven breakout groups, worked through the morning to establish needs and gaps for public facilities and improvements and public services. High, medium and low priorities were established for the various HUD eligible funding areas. Participants determined goals they believed could be met over each of the next five years beginning September 1, 2005.

In addition to the information developed by the various agencies, several agency representatives went to extraordinary measures to assist in gathering input from their clientele. This was an effort to have the needs of the community at large adequately addressed. The citizen participation process is discussed in more detail in the following section, Citizen Participation (91.200(b)).

A list of consulting agencies that contributed to the development of the Consolidated Plan is attached. Identification of agencies responsible for administering programs covered by the consolidated plan such as representatives from the Coalition for the Homeless, the emergency shelter grants, and the Salvation Army have been identified in this list. (Refer to Appendix 6, page 141).

Citizen Participation (91.200 (b))

The Department of Community and Human Development (DCHD) made a concerted effort to solicit citizen input for the development of the Consolidated Plan. Since the population makeup of the City of El Paso consists of 77% Hispanic or Latino, media coverage, written materials, and meeting representatives were in English and Spanish. The option for sign language translation was made available for all public meetings and meeting locations were accessible.

The major effort to receive public input was through six (6) public hearings, which were held throughout the City. These hearings were publicized in English and Spanish utilizing radio and television PSAs, radio talk shows, the City's web page, the Neighborhood's First TV show, and assistance from other City Public Information Officers. Hundreds of bilingual flyers announcing the Public Hearings were distributed

throughout the City at public facilities such as libraries, schools, senior centers, parks and recreation centers. Flyers were also placed in other locations, which included retail stores, grocery stores, and restaurants.

The first public hearing was held May 5, 2005 in Northeast El Paso at the Crosby Elementary School Cafeteria located at 5411 Wren Avenue. On May 9th a public hearing was held for the Westside of the City at the Westside Regional Command Center. Mission Valley Regional Command Center hosted the Lower Valley public hearing on May 10th. Sacramento Senior Center was the site for the public hearing for Central El Paso on May 11, 2005.

Western Refinery participates in many community activities, including a yearly health fair. Their meeting room served as a good location for the Central Lower Valley public hearing held on May 12, 2005. Input for the East area of the City was solicited at the Eastwood Recreation Center on May 16, 2005.

A Likert Scale Survey, which the public used to prioritize eligible activities, was developed to determine community needs and concerns. The forms consisted of public facility, social service, and housing items. Respondents ranked each item from one to ten. This was a great tool to explain fundable activities, solicit discussion and encourage the public to express their concerns and identify needs.

Citizen survey forms were completed at all public hearings. Yearly, the City of El Paso holds a popular community function, Día de Los Niños (Day of the Children). Entertainment, food, and information booths are set up at Washington Park for the daylong event. It is estimated that 30,000 or more people attend. DCHD staff attended and had members of the public complete survey forms. In addition, social service agencies, particularly those that administer Community Development funded projects worked very hard to have clients express their concerns and needs using these forms.

Additional survey forms were received through the assistance of Neighborhood Associations and social service providers. Neighborhood Associations had association members, neighbors, and family members complete survey forms. A total of 1,377 completed surveys were tabulated and considered in completing the Consolidated Plan. The final results of the survey ranked all categories of service 8.2 or higher on a scale from 1 to 10. In reviewing the ratings, it was determined that 8.75 would be low (L), 8.76 through 9.25 would be medium (M), and 9.26 to 10 would be high (H). Through this concerted effort the Consolidated Plan 2005-2010 represents an up-to-date reflection of the community's needs and goals.

Institutional Structure (91.215 (i))

The Consolidated Plan places an emphasis on coordinating affordable housing resources and to encourage local financial organizations to participate in affordable housing projects. Efforts will continue to develop administrative capacity within the

community by supporting Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO) and Community Based Development Organizations (CBDO).

The City relies upon the non-profit community for the delivery of services and to help carry out projects and activities. Every year, approximately fifty to eighty non-profit agencies will provide services to individuals of all ages with various needs. The City will continue to support and participate in coalitions such as the Collaborative for Economic and Community Development and the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless.

Various City departments work with the community, particularly neighborhood associations. The City works with the associations to coordinate the use of resources and to develop neighborhood plans. Emphasis will continue to be placed on public facility projects with the Street, Library, Fire, Health, Engineering, and Parks and Recreation Departments.

The Department of Community and Human Development is responsible for administering the City's annual Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). We also administer the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG), the HOME Investment Partnerships Grant, and a Supportive Housing Program for Homeless Families with Children. Additionally, we direct two social service programs funded by the Corporation for National Service, the federal volunteer agency, and a federal Empowerment Zone Program. Ensuring compliance with program objectives and requirements is an ongoing extensive and integral activity of the Department.

The Department contracts annually with approximately sixty (60) non-profit agencies, which receive CDBG and ESG funds. We administer a Housing Rehabilitation Program with an annual budget of approximately \$6,000,000. The Department also is responsible for the development of the City's Tenant Assistance Policy and Displacement Strategy, and we also must monitor compliance with these policies. The Housing Programs Division of the Department includes a Relocation Office staffed by a Relocation Officer. This staff person is responsible for assuring that tenants, affected by government projects, receive the full range of benefits to which they are entitled. Implementation of public facility, planning, and economic development projects is also a continuing responsibility of Department staff.

The Housing Authority City of El Paso (HACEP) is the primary agency providing affordable housing to very-low, low- and moderate-income families. Plan guidelines requires that DCHD respond to specific questions addressing housing needs and programs that HACEP has in place to encourage public housing residents to become more involved in management and participate in homeownership. HACEP programs are discussed throughout the Plan with extensive information provided in Appendix 3, page 49. Referring to the Housing Market Analysis table Appendix 5, page 122, HACEP has 6,573 total public housing units, which they actively maintain and none of the units are substandard at this time.

DCHD and HACEP continue to work together to address affordable housing needs. For example, DCHD will be providing \$750,000 in Community Development Block Grant funds to address infrastructure needs for the recently awarded HOPE VI grant received by HACEP to revitalize the Alamito housing complex. Also, DCHD will be taking a more extensive role in the development of required environmental reviews.

Monitoring (91.230)

The Department will utilize and expand existing systems to monitor the areas of program administration and regulatory compliance, as noted in the goals of the Consolidated Plan. The areas included are as follow:

- 1) Program performance review, which comprises national objectives, eligible activities, contract objectives, scope of work, contract schedule, and contract budget,
- 2) Financial management practices, which comprise the accounting system and internal controls,
- 3) Record keeping and reporting practices,
- 4) General management practices, and
- 5) Anti-discrimination compliance.

A structured and detailed system is employed to assure progress and program compliance for projects for which the City has fiscal control. The first step in assuring compliance is to clarify, as early as possible in the funding process, the performance and production standards required and the methods that will be established to verify compliance. This requires analysis by the Department of the program requirements. For example, the HOME Program regulations require that funds related to rental housing projects are heavily targeted to moderate- and low-income families and that rents must be affordable. Prospective applicants are provided information about the actual income amounts addressed by the program. They are also advised about the documentation that will be required to verify that tenants or prospective homebuyers meet these requirements. Requests for Proposals ask applicants to describe the marketing methods that they would use to target the very-low and low-income population. Applicants are required to detail the projected rents and to describe how the proposed rents meet the program affordability standards.

While HOME program funds utilized for renter projects are heavily targeted to the lower income levels, the eligibility criterion for homeownership projects is broadened to include moderate-income clients. This differentiation between the eligibility criteria for the two different categories of projects is addressed in the Request for Proposals. Applicants proposing to enter the field of homeownership are asked to describe how they will assure that all families are below eighty percent (80%) of median income and are first-time homebuyers.

The Federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assesses the effectiveness of federal programs. This requires measuring outcomes as an integral part of receiving CDBG/ESG funds. Beginning with the 2005-2006 Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the Emergency Shelter Grant (ESG) planning process, applicants are required to provide goals, inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes. This required application information is in line with HUD's Program Outcome Model to gauge what constitutes success in each grantee jurisdiction.

Once a project has been approved, the principal tool for assuring compliance is the contractual document. It is essential that the contracts set out the program requirements explicitly. They provide clear methods for complying with these requirements, and establish a control mechanism, not only to monitor progress but also to assure compliance.

This control mechanism relates to the actual program requirements. HOME projects, for example, require that the rental units remain affordable for a specific period, depending on the amount of HOME funds invested. In this case, a deed restriction requiring that the property be used for this purpose is appropriate. Deed restrictions would also be appropriate for new single-family construction to assure that the property remains in the affordable housing stock. Emergency Shelter Grants (ESG) for the homeless, on the other hand, require that facilities assisted with ESG funds be dedicated to the homeless activities for periods ranging from three to ten years. In this case, the time requirement would be written into the grant/loan agreement between the City and the subrecipient, along with a description of how the City's funds would be recovered in case of default.

Contract documents also delineate the type of documentation and reports required from the subrecipients. For example, on income-based contracts, CDBG social service subrecipients verify income eligibility. They use the current applicable Income Guidelines, published by HUD for lower income housing assistance under Section 8. The gross income of all family members residing in the household is considered to determine eligibility. The subrecipient is asked to provide, in each client's file, a completed eligibility certification form at the start of the service and once a year, subsequently.

Recipients of federal assistance, administered through the City, are required by contract to submit monthly performance reports. These monthly reports are required during the funding cycle and annually, thereafter. Sub-recipients who expend more than \$500,000 a year in federal awards are required to have a single audit of their activities performed through an independent auditor. Those who expend less than \$500,000 a year must have an external audit of their financial statements performed.

The DCHD staff has established a process for monitoring compliance with a wide range of Federal and local rules. The rules effect housing, including Fair Housing, Affirmative Marketing, Section 504/Handicapped Accessibility, Lead-Based Paint, Housing Quality Standards, and Davis Bacon wage rates, and Minority Business Outreach. The DCHD

staff includes an ADA Accessibility Coordinator, a Fair Housing Officer, and a Contract Compliance Officer, whose responsibilities for advising subrecipients about appropriate requirements and monitoring compliance, is extended to Consolidated Plan projects. Contract documents include a description of all Federal and local rules that affect the respective projects.

The Department of Community and Human Development employs one fiscal monitor, who conducts a desktop review. One program monitor and one facilities monitor are also members of the DCHD staff. They both conduct on-site monitoring visits of CDBG and ESG subrecipients to determine compliance with contractual obligations as related to programmatic issues and facility usage, respectively. Consolidated Plan projects are included in this monitoring schedule when appropriate. The monitors prepare formal reports and review responses to rectify any contract violations.

The Contract Compliance Section of the Department's Housing Programs Administration Division monitors housing projects. The CDBG Contract Administrator and one Grant Specialist conduct annual reviews to assure compliance with HOME funding regulations, including rent and income guidelines. Five Housing Construction Specialists also perform an annual monitoring of the housing projects to ensure compliance with housing quality standards.

These monitoring procedures assure the effectiveness of both the Consolidated Plan comprehensive planning process and the funds utilized to accomplish Consolidated Plan goals. The process also serves to assess the impact of the Consolidated Plan strategies and the use of federal dollars and other resources toward the achievement of Consolidated Plan goals.

Contract administrators provide day to day monitoring of grant recipients. Monthly reports are submitted containing detailed information on expenditures, services provided, unduplicated clients served and their demographic characteristics, time reports on staff funded through the grant and other information. Data from these reports is entered onto a spreadsheet for each grant which tracks expenditures by line item, program income, services provided, unduplicated clients served, and the timeliness of reporting, audit submission and maintenance of liability insurance. An automated comprehensive report compiles key information into a single page giving a "snapshot" of the status of all grantees any point in time. As problems arise, individualized technical assistance is provided to the grantees. New grantee staff is provided one-on-one training. In addition, bimonthly training meetings are held to go over changes, common problems and provide information. Annual contract compliance training is held in two sessions, one for inexperienced grantees and one for veterans. Annual grantsmanship and application training is held in the same format. Attendance at all trainings is mandatory. In addition, an electronic newsletter is emailed periodically to all grantees, past applicants and interested parties with information on relevant community events, training opportunities, legislative changes, and announcements submitted by grantees. The contract administrators make routine site visits throughout the grant period.

Priority Needs Analysis and Strategies (91.215 (a))

This section of the Consolidated Plan is designed to document and address identified housing and non-housing community needs and solutions for programs and services for low and moderate and special populations in designated community development areas of the City of El Paso. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has an established format to identify the community needs as documented in the ensuing tables: Housing Needs Table; Housing Market Analysis; Continuum of Care Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart; Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA; Community Development Needs, (Appendix 5, page 115).

The data, in these required tables, was solicited through extensive citizen and community input. (Refer to Strategic Plan and General Information). These HUD forms identify the needs and the goals for continued review and implementation of solutions over the next five years.

Participants in the citizen participation process realize that goal implementation is dependent on many variables such as funding levels; federal, state and local policies; other resources such as available matching funds; staffing, and appropriate administrative agencies. The ideal is to implement as many of the goals as feasible within the 2005-2010 Plan period, whether the Department of Community and Human Development or any other person, agency or organization or a collaborative effort, does this.

Based on 2000 census data, twenty-two percent (22%) of the population of the City of El Paso is at poverty level or below. This fact, combined with traditionally low amounts of Federal and State grants and aid sent to the City, creates the situation where the demands on local government far outstrip government's ability to singularly respond to the crisis of poverty found in the community. This is also true of the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) as a major provider of housing for low- and moderate-income persons.

This Plan takes into account the universal needs; the community documented needs and goals; and based upon HUD's format, determines what needs may be realistically addressed as administered by the City of El Paso, Department of Community and Human Development for the next five years. These objectives and priorities are based on anticipated funding sources and levels as well as current policies and trends.

The Plan attempts to set achievable goals for the Department of Community and Human Development to address housing and non-housing needs. It is understood that changes, as affected by the variables discussed previously, could change these goals to allow for continued community guidance for the best service to the community.

Lack of funding continues to be an obstacle to meeting underserved needs that always are greater than available resources. In older neighborhoods, obstacles to public facilities are often the lack of available land. An obstacle for funding economic

development projects, as well as other eligible funding programs, has been the lack of application submission. In other instances submitted projects, once reviewed, have proved to be infeasible for funding.

Lead-based Paint (91.215(g))

Lead-based paint hazards are defined as “any condition that causes exposure to lead from lead-based paint contaminated dust, lead-based paint contaminated soil, lead-based paint that is deteriorated or present in accessible surfaces, friction surfaces, or impact surfaces that would result in adverse human health effects as established by the appropriate Federal agency.”

Estimated Lead-based Paint Housing Stock

The Department of Community and Human Development's (DCHD) Housing Division estimates that approximately 50,000 homes in El Paso meet the criteria of being built before 1978 and having lead-based paint. Based upon 2000 Census data, 33,142 moderate-income households and 15,979 low-income households may contain some lead-based paint. These households comprise forty percent (40%) of the City of El Paso's total housing stock of 122,648 renter- and owner-occupied dwelling units constructed from pre-1940 to 1979. At this time there are no known official estimates or studies available that indicate how many housing units, in the City of El Paso, that were built before 1978, are occupied by extremely low-income, low-income, and moderate-income families, and have a lead-based paint (LBP) hazard. It should be noted that not all units with lead-based paint have a lead-based paint hazard.

City Housing Programs

DCHD contracts for construction or rehabilitation of residential structures require all contractors and subcontractors to comply with all the provisions for the elimination of lead-based paint hazards. These provisions are set forth in the Final HUD Regulation, published on September 15, 1999, "Requirements for Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally-Owned Residential Property and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance." (24 CFR Part 35)

The actions presently being taken to evaluate and reduce LBP hazards are in accordance with the City's HUD-funded housing programs and policies. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and HOME Grant Agreements with HUD incorporate compliance with 24 CFR Part 35. It establishes procedures for evaluating whether a lead-based paint (LBP) hazard may be present, for controlling or eliminating the hazard, and for notifying occupants of what was found and what was done in such housing. The specific sections of the Regulation that apply to our programs are found under Subpart J - Rehabilitation, (d) Residential property receiving an average of more than \$25,000 per unit in Federal rehabilitation assistance and Subpart K - Acquisition, Leasing, Support Services, and Operations (because homebuyer assistance qualifies for acquisition.)

To comply with these regulations, the City initiated new procedures in its federally funded housing rehabilitation programs. The method established by the City was initiated, with a request for proposals issued to six qualified consultants, to perform professional environmental services related to housing rehabilitation activities. All six consultants submitted proposals, and one of these firms was awarded a contract (to conduct inspections) on the basis of a best value procurement evaluation performed by the Department. The consultants use XRF (x-ray fluorescent) and spectrum analysis, which is the most efficient method to detect lead-based paint without disturbing existing painted surfaces. Their inspection report includes a list of occupants, inspection findings, sampling plan, and certifications for the consultant firm, the Lead Inspector, the Risk Assessor, and the Spectrum Analyzer's radiation safety record. Risk Assessments include monitoring and specifications for workers doing lead removal and/or encapsulation. All of the identified lead-based paint is abated or encapsulated. Finally, the consultant performs wipe samples and clears the project only when the wipe samples verify containment.

The implementation of this procedure has generated data that provides a clearer indication of the number of housing units that contain a lead-based paint hazard. Out of the 110 housing units in the current pool of applications 107 are identified as target housing as defined by 24 CFR Part 35. Due to the implementation of improved inspection procedures applications are reviewed in a timelier manner than in the past.

Through the City's Housing Programs Division's rehabilitation application process, we continue to improve our efforts to identify and eliminate lead-based paint hazards in all housing built prior to 1978. The technical division staff has received training as lead inspectors, and five construction specialists have acquired State certification. Two staff members have also received training in risk assessment and all staff has been trained in lead safe practices. In addition, qualified local contractors who perform rehabilitation work through our housing rehabilitation program have received training in lead safe practices. Our goal is to have 100 percent participation of all qualified contractors.

The City's Housing Program Division continues to strive for excellence in our lead-based paint hazard control program. We revise and update our literature and procedures as the need is identified. The City applied for and received a lead-based paint hazard control grant from HUD in 2003 in the amount of \$721,300 for a program life of forty-two months. The Grant places more restrictions on lead program implementation than the procedures we had in place previously. Another layer of inspection has been added. Now, the State Department of Health, Toxic Substances Control Division must be informed of and inspect all lead-based paint activities. Only State-certified lead firms may be utilized to perform lead-based paint abatement, interim controls and clearances. In addition, children under six (6) years of age living in homes receiving assistance for housing rehabilitation must be tested for elevated blood-lead levels. The City's Housing Program Division staff continues to receive training on lead program implementation, inspection, design, and federal reporting requirements. The methods described above are utilized for identification of lead based paint hazards. The only major change that has occurred is in the utilization of State-certified lead firms and

the testing of children for elevated blood-lead levels. Both are mandatory and must be met prior to the draw down of funds from the Lead Based Paint Hazard Control Program.

A number of the qualified contractors, as approved by the Housing Division, have expressed an interest in obtaining State certification. They are interested in performing abatement activities with their own personnel. Of course, this will require certifications for lead inspectors/risk assessors, XRF certification, and lead firm accreditation. The City is encouraging all local contractors to achieve certification.

In the City of El Paso, all lead abatement work is performed by a State certified lead firm and is monitored by the regional State inspector. Clearance is obtained and certified by a State approved laboratory. Our goal to eliminate LBP hazards is aligned with the Office of Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control, HUD, EPA, and CDC primary prevention goals for 2010, as developed by the Presidents Task Force on Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks to children. The three specific areas for prevention are:

1. Develop a program guide to address the biggest barriers to the implementation of a successful lead hazard control program,
2. Share and disseminate effective enforcement strategies,
3. Develop an effective strategic plan.

As stated previously, it is the policy of the Housing Programs Division to abate all lead-contaminated components rather than encapsulate and/or stabilize lead-based components. This ensures that each home that we rehabilitate can be placed on a registry of lead-free homes. Children under 6 years of age who live in pre-1978 constructed housing are tested for elevated blood-lead levels by the El Paso City-County Health and Environmental District, which conducts follow-up as necessary.

The City of El Paso has formed a partnership with the El Paso City-County Health and Environmental District to facilitate dissemination of information, testing, and formation of policies and procedures for implementation of the Lead-based Paint Hazard Control Grant Program.

El Paso City-County Health and Environmental District

The Health District closely monitors, medically and environmentally, all children with high lead-levels, through a formal case-management system. The El Paso City-County Health and Environmental District (EPCCHED), and other health related agencies, follow a “community level intervention” process for lead paint poisoning. This includes screening, surveillance, risk management and primary prevention. EPCCHED is required to test all children receiving any form of Medicaid assistance. The Texas Department of Health (TDH), through a questionnaire process, follows up on elevated blood levels (EBL) of 10-19. Levels of twenty and higher require TDH to do an environmental investigation. County and City health providers continue to test large

numbers of children. In 2004 the percentage for an EBL of ten (10) to nineteen (19) was 1.80% and for an EBL of twenty (20) or higher the percentage was .196%. According to the Texas Department of Health the occurrence of lead levels are considered low for the El Paso area.

**Elevated Blood Level (EBL) Data
El Paso, Texas
2001-2004**

Year	Total Pop. Of Children six years of age & younger	# of Children Screened six years of age or younger	# EBLs 10-19 ug/dL	# EBLs 20 ug/dL and over	Source of Data
2004	70,756	12,215	220	24	DSHS
2003	70,756	11,077	110	16	DSHS
2002	70,756	7,837	158	29	DSHS
2001	70,756	7,698	103	20	DSHS

Source Texas Department of Health

Community Outreach and Information

The staff of the Department of Community and Human Development is making tremendous efforts, with assistance from the El Paso City-County Health and Environmental District, to educate the public concerning lead-based paint hazards. We provide information on housing program assistance, made available through the Free Lead-Based Paint Hazard Control Grant. We also provide free screening for pregnant women and for children less than 6 years of age. As required by Subpart 35.130, the City provides the lead-hazard information pamphlet, entitled "Protect Your Family From Lead In Your Home", to every applicant. The information recommends that parents consult their doctor for advice on testing their children. Outreach efforts have included public service announcements, interviews with local television stations (KINT Channel 26 (Spanish), KTSM Channel 9, KFOX Channel 14, KVIA Channel 7, Channel 15 Neighborhood First TV Show), and articles in the El Paso Times newspaper. We have participated in live talk, radio shows, i.e., KAMA (Spanish) and Radio 600. Our staff frequents the various Neighborhood Associations (NA) meetings (Five Points, Pasadena, ACORN, El Paso High, El Paso Lower Valley Neighborhood, Mesa Street, Mesa Hills, Golden Hills, and San Juan). We hold community meetings at such locations as City Hall, Doris Van Doren Library, El Paso Community College, Loma Terrace Elementary school, Baird Heart El Paso Public Authority complex, and workshops such as the Neighborhood Summit sponsored by the City of El Paso.

Housing Needs (91.205)

The figures shown on the Housing Needs Table, Appendix 5, 117, reflect the fact that our community's housing needs are immense and wide ranging at every income level. No subgroup can be easily identified as being the predominant target of our assistance. Instead of designing programs that target distinct categories of households, the City of El Paso has adopted a flexible Citywide strategy to address residents' needs. The DCHD's primary goal is to conserve and upgrade the existing supply of affordable housing through rehabilitation. Our secondary goal is to increase the number of units in the affordable housing market through new construction.

Not shown on the Housing Needs Table but referenced on the Housing Market Analysis Form (Appendix 5, 122) are the figures for the Public Housing Authority City of El Paso (HACEP). The waiting list has 1,776 families. The Housing Choice Vouchers (HCV) program has a waiting list of 3,600 families. There are currently 6,556 families housed in Public Housing programs and 4,559 families housed under the HCV program.

Substandard housing is addressed by the City of El Paso in two ways. The first involves active code enforcement action by the Department of Building Permits and Inspections. The other way to eliminate substandard housing is by offering financial incentives through the City's Housing Rehabilitation Programs to low income homeowners and investors that will rent to low-income tenants. These and all other housing programs are set forth through City Council approval and are fully described in the Community and Human Development Housing Programs Handbook.

Regardless of whether it is a single-family, homeowner occupied unit or multi-unit rental property a completed rehabilitation activity results in the elimination of substandard conditions and the elimination of blighting influences in a neighborhood. Rehabilitation also assists persons with disabilities. Under the Loan/Grant Owner Occupied Program, an unlimited amount of Accessibility Grant is available to remove architectural barriers in the home and install special equipment that is recommended by a licensed occupational therapist based on the nature of the occupant's disability. In the rehabilitation of multi-unit, investor-owned rental property that results in four or more units, the City of El Paso requires that at least one unit be fully accessible. Two fully accessible units are required for projects that result in a total number of after rehabilitation units between 21 and 40. Additionally, the program for the rehabilitation of rental properties requires a 15-year affordability period in which tenant income targeting is in place and rent restrictions are imposed. These elements help reduce the housing cost burden to low- and extremely low-income tenants that are noted in the Housing Needs Table in Appendix 5, page 117. Properties are also subject to annual monitoring reviews to identify overcrowded conditions and to inspect for housing quality standards violations. There are no geographic restrictions to owners wishing to participate in

either rehabilitation program. This feature allows for Citywide outreach/promotion and participation in the programs.

New construction of affordable rental housing will be achieved through the HOME Investment Partnerships Grant's fifteen percent (15%) regulatory Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDOs) set-aside. An annual request for proposals will be mailed to all thirteen CHDOs informing them that funding is available to produce new rental housing. Typically, funding will be requested for acquisition of vacant land, architectural design fees and construction hard costs. The rating criteria for these proposals favors projects from experienced organizations that will produce affordable housing for large-related, very low-income tenant households. A project that will result in five or more new rental units will be required to include at least 5%, but not less than one, fully accessible unit, and all other units will be required to be adaptable. In addition, 2%, but not less than one unit, will be made accessible to persons with sensory impairments.

An analysis of the general demographic characteristics indicates that there is no need for any income category as shown in the Housing Needs Table, in Appendix 5, page 117, that is disproportionately greater when compared to the needs of the category as a whole. Approximately 77% of the population in El Paso is of Hispanic or Latino descent. All five planning areas of the City have a high percentage of Hispanic or Latino population. The lowest rate is in the Northwest planning area with 58% and the highest rate is in the Lower Valley area with 94%. Therefore, there are no concerns relating to concentrations or de-concentrations of minority population. Additionally, HACEP reviews the racial mix in their different programs, and the racial mix is within the guidelines.

Priority Housing Needs (91.215 (b))

Since all of the categories in the Housing Needs Table, Reference Appendix 5, 117 have been identified as high priority, analysis of the housing market's characteristics leads to the conclusion that there is a severe housing problem. The shortage of affordable housing affects both owner and renter households at every income level. The main obstacle to meeting all of the underserved needs is that the availability of resources does not keep pace with a population growth that is primarily concentrated at the lower income levels. This exacerbates the problem of an affordable housing shortage. Demand exceeds supply. This creates shortages that increase rents and home prices. Cost-burdened renters endure substandard conditions because their options are limited. Many resort to overcrowded housing conditions with extended family members to share their housing expense.

Overcrowded housing is a significant concern in the City of El Paso. According to the 2000 Census, 10,263 occupied housing units, or 5.6% of all occupied housing units in the City have, 1.51 or more occupants per room. By planning area, the Central and Lower Valley areas have higher rates of overcrowded housing than the Citywide rate.

An estimated 9% of all occupied housing in the Central area have 1.51 or more occupants per room in the housing units, and in the Lower valley the rate is 8.1%. (Appendix 1: Table V – City of El Paso: Occupants per Room Occupied Housing Units with 1.51 or More Occupants per Room) page 43.

Presently, the demographic mix of the Housing Authority City of El Paso (HACEP) waiting list is 80.3% families without disabilities, 7.8% elderly families, 11.5% disabled families and 0.4% handicapped families. The wait list for the Housing Certification Voucher program is 78.1% families without disabilities, 7.4% elderly families, 14.3% families with disabilities and 0.2% handicapped families. The need is for housing for families needing reasonable accommodations. This need is reflected in the percentage of disabled and handicapped families on the wait lists.

HACEP's priority for housing are working families, elderly or disabled families, victims of domestic violence, families in school or job training programs, graduates of a job training program and families involuntarily displaced by a governmental agency. Seventy-five percent (75%) of the families in the Housing Choice Vouchers program must be under 30% of the medium income for El Paso County. Obstacles for meeting the demand for subsidized housing are the limited public housing stock and the reduction in the Housing Choice Vouchers.

Housing Market Analysis (91.210)

The Housing Market Analysis Table (Appendix 5, page 122), shows a very low overall vacancy rate and a very wide affordability mismatch for both renters and owners. The number of substandard units is extremely high. Landlords that rent to this market recognize the fact that they have captive tenants that will continue to rent from them even if the units are allowed to deteriorate. Furthermore, the City of El Paso has a large percentage of older housing that impacts on the low-to-moderate income households. The older the housing units are, the higher the probability that the housing will need repairs or rehabilitation. An estimated 45.2% of the rental units with rents affordable to households with incomes at or below 30% of the median income were built before 1970, and 31.0% of the total units had a housing problem.

Among owner occupied housing there are still a substantial number of older homes but less units with housing problems than were found among renter occupied units. An estimated 60.6% of the homes with current values affordable to households with incomes at or below 50% of the median income were built before 1970, and 8.8% of the total units had a housing problem. On the other hand, 40.5% of the homes with values affordable to households with incomes greater than 50% and less than or equal to 80% of the median income were built before 1970 and only 4.7% of the total units had a housing problem. (Appendix 1: Table II – SOCDS CHAS Data: Affordability Mismatch for All Households El Paso (CDBG), Texas) page 39.

The characteristics of the housing market will influence the use of funds made available to the City's First Time Home Buyers Assistance Program. The City will utilize \$1,500,000 in fiscal year 2005 HOME funds for the First Time Home Buyers Assistance (FTHBA) Program. An additional \$700,000 of HOME program income will be allocated from the local HOME Investments Trust Account to assist 35 homebuyers through the FTHBA Program. Under the HOME Program, the City has received \$100,341 in FY2005 in American Dream Downpayment Initiative (ADDI) funds. The ADDI funding is used through the City's existing First-Time Homebuyers Assistance Program and, having proved a successful program, is projected to continue, dependent on available funding.

The FTHBA Program is accessed through an applicant's participation in the home buying course that is provided by either of the two local, HUD-approved housing counseling agencies. A Certificate of Completion for the course is the primary prerequisite that the applicant must provide. The FTHBA program guidelines require a successful homebuyer to attend a post-purchase counseling session as well to reduce the danger of default.

One of these counseling agencies is the El Paso Credit Union Affordable Housing (EPCUAH) agency, which has partnered with HACEP to implement the Housing Choice Voucher Program. As part of their marketing strategy, EPCUAH and HACEP are encouraging public housing tenants and Section 8 voucher holders to participate in the home buying training and to apply to the City's FTHBA program. In this manner, the ADDI and FTHBA Programs are marketed to this target population.

The City of El Paso, Department of Community and Human Development and both housing-counseling agencies additionally conduct targeted outreach to residents of manufactured housing. The limited number of manufactured housing units in the City of El Paso simplifies this task and allows for the use of direct mail for this purpose. Except for FY 2003 ADDI funds, the Uniform Relocation Act (URA) does not apply to ADDI funds, therefore a buyer may purchase a tenant-occupied home using ADDI assistance and the City of El Paso does not have to pay relocation benefits to the tenant. The FTHBA Program does not involve rehabilitation and is therefore listed under an Acquisition Only activity.

In lieu of subjecting assisted first-time homebuyers to the resale restrictions in the HOME regulations, the City imposes a recapture provision. In accordance with 92.254(a)(5)(ii)(A)(2), a reduced HOME investment amount is amortized as a loan or a loan/grant combination over a period of 30 years. Grants/forgivable loans are proportionately forgiven as the buyers make timely payments on the amortizing loans, own, and occupy the HOME-assisted housing. Non-interest bearing second-lien notes in the amount of the HOME subsidy will be made due upon sale beyond the period of affordability. The subsidy amount would be fully forgiven at the end of the 30-year period. The recaptured funds are treated by the City as program income and are required to be utilized to assist other first-time homebuyers.

Through this program, it can be anticipated that approximately 200 families can be converted to owner households. The homes that are purchased through the program must meet housing quality standards and pass a state certified residential inspection. Many assisted buyers decide to buy new homes while others prefer to buy a resold home. Either way, they free up their previous rental unit to provide another renter household an opportunity to move.

Further substantiating the affordable housing market need, the current Housing Authority City of El Paso (HACEP) waiting list has 1,776 families on it with the following breakdown: 280 persons needing an efficiency or 1 bedroom apartment, 538 families needing a 2 bedroom apartment and 858 families needing a three, four, five or six bedroom apartment. With the reduction in funding by HUD in the Section 8 program, HACEP does not expect to increase the number of vouchers available. (Reference Appendix 5, 122, Housing Market Analysis form)

HACEP has determined that as housing costs continue to escalate, due to rising inflation and with increased costs affecting material production, affordable dwelling units will continue to decrease. Continued cutbacks to HUD initiatives will cause a shift from housing large populations to making the budget stretch. Rental assistance will be geared to serving a larger median-income population rather than extremely low. Rehabilitation will be focused on specific needs rather than general rehabilitation.

Specific Housing Objectives (91.215 (b))

The specific housing objectives that the City of El Paso hopes to achieve over the specified time period are dependent on the optimum use of federal funds, particularly HOME Grant funds, to address the affordable housing needs across the entire spectrum. The realistic intent is to facilitate a fluid upward movement from renter to owner, from extremely low income to low-income and then to moderate income. The hope is to accomplish this through a variety of financial assistance programs that will have a positive impact on each identified need.

As previously noted, the major program that the City of El Paso will rely on to address the identified housing needs is housing rehabilitation. The number of housing rehabilitation requests received by the Housing Division of the City's Department of Community and Human Development is an indication of the demand for housing rehabilitation by low-to-moderate income families. As of May 2005, the Housing Division had 77 applications on file from El Paso residents seeking assistance to rehabilitate single-family owner occupied homes. The Division estimates it will take approximately two years to process all of these applications. In addition, the Housing Division has 12 applications on file to rehabilitate approximately 81 multi-family housing units. These are processed as funds become available.

The definition of "standard" housing as used in this Consolidated Plan is: safe, decent, and sanitary housing that is in compliance with all codes of the City of El Paso. Housing

that does not meet code in the areas of plumbing, mechanical, building structure, or electrical systems is considered “substandard”. The definition of “substandard housing but suitable for rehabilitation” is housing in violation of the International Codes as adopted by the City of El Paso; economically feasible for rehabilitation; and has a value of \$70,000 or less before rehabilitation.

In the table below, the City of El Paso’s housing accomplishments for the period of 2000-2004 are outlined. This table is provided because it indicates the actual condition of the housing market. It reflects the income levels that are requesting assistance from City programs. Housing assistance was provided through the utilization of CDBG, HOME and ESG funds. A total of 516 renters received housing assistance. From this total, 199 were extremely low-income (0% to 30% of Median Family Income [MFI]) households, 172 were low-income (31% to 50% of MFI) households, and 145 were moderate-income (51% to 80% of MFI) households. In addition, 780 low-to-moderate income homeowners obtained housing assistance. Of this number, there were 93 extremely low-income households; 462 low-income households; and 225 moderate-income households. Approximately 661 homeless individuals and 564 families received housing assistance as well.

City of El Paso CDBG, HOME and ESG

Priority Need Category	Actual Units 2000-2001	Actual Units 2001-2002	Actual Units 2002-2003	Actual Units 2003-2004
Renters				
0% to 30% of MFI	106	28	47	18
31% - 50% of MFI	18	13	104	37
51% - 80% of MFI	64	22	43	16
Total	188	63	194	71
Owners				
0% - 30% of MFI	16	8	57	12
31% - 50% of MFI	107	79	189	87
51% - 80% of MFI	46	31	83	65
Total	169	118	329	164
Homeless				
Individuals	52	42	242	325
Families	157	166	102	139
Total	209	208	342	464

Priority Need Category	Actual Units 2000-2001	Actual Units 2001-2002	Actual Units 2002-2003	Actual Units 2003-2004
Non-Homeless Special Needs				
Total Housing	566	389	865	688
Total Housing				
Hispanic	503	333	808	599
Non-Hispanic	45			
White		41	32	42
Black	18	14	25	44
Native American				3
Asian/Pacific		1		
Other				
Total Racial/Ethnic	566	389	865	688

Additional opportunities for improving housing quality materialized on May 17, 2005, when the Housing Authority City of El Paso (HACEP) was awarded a \$20 million HOPE VI Revitalization grant. These funds will be used to revitalize the Alamito Complex and surrounding area in the spring of 2006. The 349 existing public housing units will be demolished and replaced with 256 public housing units, 55 affordable rental units and 148 homeownership units. This project will result in the loss of 93 public housing units. The concept of introducing mixed income communities, homeownership opportunities, venues of attraction and income producing opportunities, while creating financially affordable housing, all fall in line with the executive order of addressing the homeless and affordability issues. Other demolition of public housing or assisted housing units is not planned.

Farm Labor Housing within an urban setting is a departure from the norm. This departure will assist in developing a core family where stability of place is created for this type of working family. A centralized location for housing, which provides established neighborhoods with school, church, stores for families to develop and grow without having to be rooted seasonally will be developed.

DCHD will be involved in the project and has committed \$750,000. The funds will be used for the infrastructure including streets.

The HOPE VI funding award will provide for construction, however HACEP is still confronted by budgetary cuts for maintenance. This will necessitate more specific modernization projects in order to stretch the budget. The specificity of items replaced will be a departure from system replacement, i.e. kitchen cabinets, sink, faucets but rather cabinets only or faucets only.

HACEP is working with the Homeless Coalition on the HUD Continuum of Care Homeless Assistance grant to provide permanent supportive housing for 22 mentally ill homeless individuals in partnership with the local Mental Health Authority. The El Paso

Housing Authority is also working with the Veteran's Administration through the local Homeless Coalition to provide permanent supportive housing for 15 chronic homeless veterans with disabilities and assessing the need and potential increase to the number of its housing units available for migrant workers.

Needs of Public Housing (91.210 (b))

The Housing Authority City of El Paso (HACEP) currently has 6,028 public housing dwelling units with construction dates ranging from 1941 to 2003. It is anticipated that HACEP will reach its public housing capacity of 6,082 within a ten-year span. HUD will not issue any operating subsidy for units beyond HACEP's Public Housing capacity as such housing conditions vary and maintenance needs are proportional to the age of the complex, thus requiring HUD assistance such as HOPE VI funding to rehabilitate/revitalize aged complexes. The HUD program of unit conversion allows for slightly higher cash flow towards the complexes but does not allow for large-scale revitalization. HACEP does physical inspections of the units annually for compliance with HUD housing standards and plans capital expenditures as a result of these inspections. The El Paso Housing Authority currently has 247 Section 504 units in stock. There are currently 3,600 on the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) waiting list and 1,776 families on the Public Housing waiting list.

Public Housing Strategy (91.210)

While trying to create more dwelling units, HACEP is faced with a Public Housing dwelling unit capacity of 6,082, but is acquiring tax credit properties as well as market rate rental properties. HACEP is also venturing with other non-profit entities to establish housing for special homeless populations such as veterans, MH/MR clients and assisted living individuals. These funding streams will allow those partnerships to flourish. HACEP is acquiring properties to develop into mixed income communities allowing for homeownership opportunity for low, very low and moderate-income families while also providing affordable rental property to empower the residents towards self-sufficiency and breaking the chain of generation housing.

HACEP continues to collaborate and network with other local agencies within the City to keep them informed of when the various subsidized housing waiting lists are open. The agency is revising its Admissions and Occupancy policy to give homeless families a priority status in securing safe, sanitary and adequate housing. HACEP regularly reviews the income(s) of participants that receive subsidized housing assistance to insure compliance with HUD requirements to ensure income eligibility requirements are being met.

HACEP has been awarded a HOPE VI Urban Revitalization Grant for the Alamito Complex in an attempt to revitalize the existing public housing community and positively

impact the surrounding neighborhood's economic infrastructure. The City has committed \$750,000 in CDBG funding to this project for infrastructure.

Barriers to Affordable Housing (91.210 9 (e)) and 91.215 (f))

Public Housing

A recent change in policy development allows for affordable housing to develop in areas that were once not eligible. Relaxation of setback standards has influenced this. Also, partnerships between taxing authorities to allow for tax abatement and redevelopment of property to create a new tax base are allowing the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP) to continue its role of affordable housing. Unfortunately, the negative aspect of "NIMBY" (Not in my backyard) continues to exist and to promote stereotyping of public housing.

Other

- ▶ **Median Income and Poverty Rate**
The City's Median Family Income is \$35,432. Approximately 22% of all persons in El Paso have incomes below the poverty rate and are unemployed or under employed. As a result, incomes fail to rise to meet growing housing costs.
- ▶ **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)**
The introduction of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has resulted in severe structural changes in the El Paso labor market and economy. According to a 1999 report prepared by Centro del Obrero Fronterizo, Inc., NAFTA has exacerbated the community's long-term economic deterioration as evidenced by the following:
 - 10,000 workers displaced and 20,000 to 50,000 more workers are at risk of being displaced
 - more than 50 major employers have downsized or relocated out of El Paso
 - estimated lost wages of \$154 million per year
 - concurrent losses of retail sales of \$61.6 million per year
 - estimated sales tax revenue losses of \$5 million per year
- **Poor Educational Attainment**
Approximately 32% of the City's population of persons twenty-five (25) years of age or older have less than a high school diploma.
- **High Cost of Housing**

El Paso's median home sales prices of \$96,000 in 2004 and \$86,000 in 2001 are higher than the median appraised valuation of homes set for those years by the El Paso Central Appraisal District.

- **Inadequate Federal Funds Available to Meet Housing Need**
The amount of public funds available is not adequate to meet the affordable housing needs of low-income households.
- **High Property Tax Rates**
The higher tax bills for 2004 resulted in higher mortgage payments and are tied to substantial increases in 2004 in the appraised values of homes by the Central Appraisal District.
- **Impediments To Fair Housing**
In October 2004, the Fair Housing Task Force, appointed by the El Paso City Council to obtain input from the public, held an Open Forum. Invitees included non-profit organizations, neighborhood association groups, and Community Housing Development Organizations (CHDO's). The Task Force reviewed and organized the information that was received in an effort to clarify the impediments that will be researched. The Fair Housing Task Force is currently reviewing the following impediments:
 1. There is a lack of education within the community concerning Fair Housing rights.
 2. Prevalence of "NIMBYism" - the attitude of "Not in My Backyard".
 3. The lack of availability of affordable homeowner's insurance precludes some minority applicants and persons with disabilities from home ownership opportunities.
 4. There is a high percentage of households at or below poverty level, which limit the choices of affordable housing.
 5. There is reluctance on the part of landlords to rent to persons receiving government housing assistance.
 6. There is a lack of affordable and accessible apartment units and single-family rental housing for persons with disabilities.
 7. Public perception is that resolution of Fair Housing complaints is a very lengthy process.
 8. City policy regarding funding for accessibility modifications for renters does not adequately address the needs of persons with disabilities.
 9. Inadequate zoning ordinances cause effectual discrimination against people with disabilities and other protected classes.
 10. Evidence suggests that mortgage denial rates for conventional lending are disproportionately higher among minority applicants and people with disabilities in El Paso.
 11. Policies, procedures and practices of the Community Development Department should be reviewed for possible effectual discrimination against persons with disabilities.

Land Use Public Policy Issues

Since the publication of the Consolidated Plan 2000-2005, the City of El Paso has made several land use policy changes and modifications that have reduced the cost of housing development. These facilitate the construction of affordable housing in the community and address the barriers to affordable housing issues that were discussed in both the 1995-2000 and 2000-2005 Consolidated Plans. These changes are in conformance with the City's comprehensive plan, *The Plan for El Paso*. The comprehensive plan is the City's long-range development guide, and is the adopted official statement of the local government. It sets forth—in words, maps, illustration, and/or tables—the goals, policies and guidelines intended to direct the present and future physical, social and economic development within the City's planning jurisdiction. The comprehensive plan also includes a unified physical plan for the public development of land and water.

One significant change adopted since the last Consolidated Plan was published is the adoption of the Infill Development Ordinance incorporated into the Zoning Code of the City of El Paso. The Infill Ordinance's purpose is to create an infill development mechanism, which will encourage a flexible approach to planning, design, and development. It will support a simplified review procedure for plan approval, permit the conversion of buildings and properties, and encourage planning and design flexibility and innovations. The Ordinance has mechanisms to assure that neighborhood compatibility and effective land uses and public services are met. Furthermore, in order to create economic activity and to have new affordable housing built in established neighborhoods, the Ordinance permits changes to the ordinance. Changes can be made in the community's regulatory standards to minimize the extent of a development's physical constraints. Density and the combination of uses are part of this Ordinance's flexibility for infill projects. Through this Ordinance, the City recognizes that some urban infill projects tend to cost more and are riskier than similar housing developments. By the development incentives in this ordinance, these items are recognized. This Ordinance addresses this issue creatively.

The interpretation of industrialized housing has changed to permit modular housing to be considered in the same category as housing built using traditional construction techniques. The City has adopted this change so that this type of housing is no longer categorized as a "mobile home". Thus, modular housing is not limited to specific residential zoning districts. Rather, it is allowed in all residential zones, provided that all other building code requirements are met. The Building Permits and Inspections Department has already approved a few of the modular houses that meet all building code requirements for a single-family house in various residential zones. Demand for this type of product will likely increase.

Another positive change that is underway consists of the work that is encapsulated in the re-write of the City's zoning code. The work consists of a coordinated revision of various titles of the Municipal Code as follows: Public Services (Title 15), Housing (Title 17), Building and Construction (Title 18), and Zoning (Title 20). The revision of the

zoning ordinance is the first comprehensive review since 1979. The Departments of Planning, Research and Development and Building Permits and Inspections co-manage this assignment. A twenty-one-member advisory committee, the Building and Zoning Advisory Committee (BZAC), was created to oversee the work. They report their recommendations to the City Council for final review and adoption. BZAC consists of individual volunteers who represent various stakeholder organizations. All BZAC meetings and sub-committee meetings are open to the public. The committee has approved adopting the International Building Code and the International Fire Code, two nationally recognized model-building codes. Of the work in progress, proposed changes to increase housing density and to increase housing diversity include implementation of mixed-use zoning districts that allow more flexibility in the use and functional design of structures for various uses. The mixed-use designation will also allow for greater flexibility in the types of housing that are developed in El Paso. This will help to promote more affordable housing opportunities.

Another significant change, in conformance with the City of El Paso's Comprehensive Plan, involves the development of several neighborhood plans. They address quality of life issues, including housing and housing affordability. Neighborhood plans address City land use goals and policies and related City infrastructure, transportation and service issues. A plan builds on the efforts outlined in the comprehensive plan in order to address land use issues in more detail.

Another change is the adoption of the Neighborhood Recognition Ordinance and subsequent growth, activity and involvement of neighborhood associations in the land development process. The Neighborhood Recognition Ordinance is part of the Neighborhoods First! Program, a program that nicely complements the neighborhood planning works of the Planning, Research and Development Department. Both programs work together to ensure that public outreach and neighborhood participation are part of the deliberations that dictate municipal policy. Over the past eighteen months, over fifty (50) neighborhood associations have formed. Most register for recognition status because they realize the value of participation in the decision-making process. The program has systematically changed the way in which land development applications are processed through its most important innovation. Notice is sent to recognized neighborhood associations about land development decisions within an association's boundary. This application requirement involves associations from the beginning of a re-zoning or special permit process. Further, additional notice is provided as public hearings for applications commence. Associations may express opinions at these hearings as the decision-making bodies consider them. There is now greater association involvement and feedback on these policy decisions, and the decisions are now more measured.

HOMELESS

The City of El Paso is very fortunate to have facilities and agencies that address homeless needs. On a national level, Congress is concerned about homelessness, particularly chronic homelessness. This is important, as El Paso is located in a prime transportation and climate area, which increases the need for these services. The Coalition for the Homeless has proven to be invaluable as a structure for planning and for the coordination of the numerous service providers who identify and address the multi-faceted needs of the homeless and the chronic homeless.

Homeless needs are addressed in the Plan, with an emphasis on ending Chronic Homelessness by 2012. The Coalition for the Homeless planning staff and member agencies have addressed needs and five-years goals based upon a point-in-time survey completed in January 2005. Refer to the Continuum of Care Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart Appendix 5, page 123 and to the Homeless Needs Appendix 4, page 76.

DCHD plays an extensive role in servicing the needs of the homeless. Through the Emergency Shelter Grants received by DCHD, twelve emergency shelters receive funding. DCHD awards Community Development Block Grant funds to various social service agencies to serve this special population. The continued commitment of planning funds, which provides for the Homeless Grant Planner, has been instrumental in increasing yearly homeless and chronic homelessness funding to El Paso by \$4 million dollars.

Community Development (91.215 (e))

The priority needs for the Community Development eligible areas and populations can be referenced in the Community Development Needs Table located in Appendix 5, page 131. These priorities were determined from the data gathered in the citizen participation process.

Lack of funding continues to be an obstacle to meeting underserved needs that always are greater than available resources. In older neighborhoods, the major obstacle of public facilities is most often the lack of available land. When the planning of economic development programs is considered, a hindrance has been the lack of viable projects.

DCHD also elected to participate in the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program. Under this program, local governments pledge future Community Development Block Grants as collateral for federal guarantees on private market loans that will be used to carry out large-scale CDBG eligible projects that cannot be financed from the community's annual grant.

The intent of DCHD was to include Section 108 funds to achieve the rehabilitation or construction of rental units and to pursue economic initiatives to enhance job creation and development by funding projects that provide access to capital, technical assistance, or other forms of assistance to businesses.

Section 108 is an additional option to increase opportunities for economic development; however, the Section 108 Loan Guarantee Program programming must be scrutinized and funded wisely as this obligates DCHD. As a loan against future CDBG funding, default programming would result in DCHD receiving less Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) funding in future years until DCHD repays the Section 108 loan to the Federal government. DCHD has not used this option to fund any projects since the adoption of this program and does not plan to request an extension.

It has been the practice of the DCHD to expend funds in maintaining existing housing stock, supporting viable social services that have administrative capacity and maintaining the City's infrastructure. One long-term goal of DCHD is to foster the growth of economic development projects whereby decent paying jobs are created and unemployment and under employment are reduced. Another goal is to eliminate chronic homelessness in ten (10) years. Additionally, DCHD will continue investing funds in street and drainage programs. This is necessary because no adequate drainage system was built during the City's initial growth, and the City has annexed other neighborhoods with similar problems.

As a quality of life issue, DCHD's short-term goal is to maintain and improve existing park and recreational facilities. The long-term goal is to provide additional park and recreational facilities based upon need and future City growth.

Antipoverty Strategy (91.215(h))

The City's anti-poverty strategy involves funding supportive service that helps to improve social conditions for poverty-level persons. The City has consistently dedicated the maximum amount of its CDBG grant to social services. The maximum is fifteen (15%) percent of the annual grant, plus fifteen (15%) percent of the previous year's program income, or approximately \$1.5 million, annually. These supportive services cover a wide range of services, including mental and medical health, shelter, gang prevention, and childcare to stabilize conditions for families trying to escape poverty. ESG funds are used by homeless agencies to provide temporary assistance to families threatened with the results of poverty, eviction and homelessness.

Although CD funds are not budgeted for the Upper Rio Grande @ Work System, this agency has many of the same goals as the CD program. URG@W merits mentioning in that by working together, CD funds do not supplant but augment the services as described below.

Through a partnership with the Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board, DCHD is able to obtain matching funds equal to 160-190% of the DCHD allocation for childcare. The matching funds amount, determined annually by the Texas Workforce Commission, is divided between the CD sub-recipient providers (100% match) and the community childcare fund (remaining 60-90% match).

The Upper Rio Grande @ Work System, which is the local employment and business development center, continues its work with adult job placement and training, youth and child care services, and employer recruiting, screening and referrals. The agency, through its contractors, is responsible for vocational and academic training, on-the-job and customized training, work experience, veterans assistance, counseling, case management and supportive services such as: TANF, food stamp recipients and Welfare-to-Work. The mission of the agency is to bring employers and job seekers together.

Upper Rio Grande @ Work operates on a \$45 - \$80 million dollar a year budget using grants and funding from the Department of Labor, the Texas Workforce Commission and private monies. The agency uses these funds to offer qualified clients the skills necessary to obtain or retain employment in demand occupations.

Upper Rio Grande @ Work is the local leader in workforce development, organizing effective events designed to unite employers and job seekers. Upper Rio Grande @ Work organizes two yearly job expos that attract a combined total of 46,000 job seekers and more than 400 local employers – the largest of any El Paso employment expos.

Upper Rio Grande @ Work also coordinates a Job-A-Thon in partnership with area television stations. The project is designed to inform viewers of the different job openings posted in the Upper Rio Grande @ Work Job Bank. The event reaches out to more than 250,000 households.

NON-HOMELESS SPECIAL NEEDS

Specific Special Needs Objectives (91.215)

In the table Supportive Housing and Services, Appendix 5, page 126 the table identifies facilities and services located in the City of El Paso that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs that ensure that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive supportive housing.

OTHER NARRATIVE

Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies

The City of El Paso currently administers a federally designated Empowerment Zone with a distinct geographic area as demonstrated by the City of El Paso Empowerment Zone Eligible Areas Map Appendix 2, page 48. The City requests that the Empowerment Zone continue to be approved by HUD as a CDBG Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy (NRS) Area.

The geographic areas of the Empowerment Zone (EZ) encompass a significant portion of the City's CDBG eligible neighborhoods, as based on the 2000 Census. The City proposes to strengthen and support the existing program, rather than to adopt a new neighborhood revitalization strategy area. The Empowerment Zone Strategy focuses on the economic empowerment of the residents. The City assigns priority points to HOME projects located in the EZ that fulfill the approved EZ strategy. The City will continue this practice. In addition, the designation of the EZ as an NRS Area will provide greater flexibility in the use of CDBG funds in these areas.

Empowerment Zone

The City's federally designated Empowerment Zone consists of two non-contiguous residential areas with a combined population of 51,444 and a total land area of 10.8 square miles. One area includes eleven census tracts in a corridor that encompasses portions of west, central and south El Paso. Neighborhoods included are known as Buena Vista, La Calavera, Chihuahueta, the Segundo Barrio (Second Ward), Montana-Cotton, Arizona-Rio Grande and Piedras Alameda. The eleven census tracts are numbers 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, and 30.

The other residential area in the EZ consists of census tract 39.03 in the southeastern sector of the City. This portion of the EZ is known as Ysleta neighborhood. The area encompassed by the EZ has such strong historical and sentimental connotations that the Zone has been dubbed "El Corazon de El Paso" (the Heart of El Paso). (Reference Appendix 2, City of El Paso Empowerment Zone Developable Sites Map, page 48)

The residents of the EZ developed the following vision for the Zone:

El Paso, Texas has taken advantage of the promise of NAFTA by creating a grassroots, community-based system of long-term economic opportunities, while improving our quality of life, through self-sufficiency with emphasis on our culture, education, and family values.

Three major strategies have been identified to achieve this vision.

1. Economic Opportunity

- Promote the economic development of the Zone by increasing job and business opportunities in the Zone and in the developable sites.
 - Promote the development of the Zone's workforce in order to attract businesses to the Zone, and to Zone residents, and to enable Zone residents to succeed in the resulting jobs.
2. Human Development
 - Support integrated and innovative health and human services as they are shown to be needed and effective in the Zone.
 3. Sustainable Neighborhoods
 - Invest in neighborhood infrastructure, especially affordable housing to keep Zone neighborhoods vibrant and prosperous.

Military Population

The population supported by Fort Bliss Army Base has remained high. In reviewing the year of 2003, and the first quarter of 2004, the population supported by Fort Bliss has ranged from a low of 118,616 in February 2003 to a high of 130,700 in March 2004. (Appendix 1: Table IV – Ft. Bliss Population Profiles by Month for calendar year 2003 and First Quarter of 2004, page 42)

Local, state and federal elected officials expect for El Paso to prosper through President Bush's Administration's Military Base Realignment and Closures Initiative. Some elected officials project that as many as 11,500 new military troops will be relocated to El Paso within the next 10 years. During the second and third quarter of 2004, approximately 400 additional military troops relocated to El Paso.

With the influx of new military personnel and their families into El Paso, the additional demand for housing may drive up the cost of housing. On the other hand, the additional population could cause the "spin off" economic effect that creates a need to expand job opportunities. These would be in a variety of support services, which may create better job opportunities for low- to moderate-income individuals. Thus, their economic base would be improved, and they would be able to obtain better housing.

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Appendix 1:

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Table I
City of El Paso
Race Characteristics of All Persons
By Planning Area – 2000

Planning Areas	Race								Hispanic or Latino (of any Race)	Hispanic or Latino (of any Race) Percent of Total Pop.
	Total Population by Planning Area	One Race						Two or More Races		
		White	Black or African American	American Indian and Alaska Native	Asian	Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	Some Other Race			
Northeast	92,761	61,128	7,773	729	1903	189	16,844	4,195	56,899	61%
Northwest	90,848	73,786	1,576	447	2,014	74	10,358	2,592	52,557	58%
Central	123,858	95,017	2,676	1,003	663	92	20,150	4,257	107,389	87%
Lower Valley	103,001	72,374	1,120	1,430	158	72	24,372	3,475	97,094	94%
East	153,194	110,756	4,441	992	1,583	156	30,596	4,670	117,936	77%
Total	563,662	413,061	17,586	4,601	6,321	583	102,320	19,189	431,875	77%

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Table II

SOCDS CHAS Data: Affordability Mismatch Output for All Households

Name of Jurisdiction: El Paso(CDBG), Texas			Source of Data: CHAS Data Book		Data Current as of: 2000				
	Renters Units by # of bedrooms				Owned or for sale units by # of bedrooms				
Housing Units by Affordability	0-1	2	3+	Total		0-1	2	3+	Total
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)		(E)	(F)	(G)	(H)
1. Rent <=30%					Value <=30%				
# occupied units	3,892	2,683	4,308	10,883		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% occupants <=30%	66.6	48.1	40.3	51.6		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% built before 1970	48.7	49.3	39.6	45.2		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
% some problem	35.0	36.6	24.0	31.0		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
# vacant for rent	178	225	176	579	# vacant for sale	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. Rent >30% to <=50%					Value <=50%				
# occupied units	6,488	4,786	2,519	13,793		1,434	6,205	23,276	30,915
% occupants <=50%	67.0	59.0	50.3	61.2		42.1	33.9	20.7	24.3
% built before 1970	66.9	55.2	56.0	60.8		56.3	61.8	60.6	60.6
% some problem	64.7	61.5	53.0	61.4		26.8	13.5	6.4	8.8
# vacant for rent	1,036	904	284	2,224	# vacant for sale	52	155	406	613
3. Rent >50% to <=80%					Value >50% to <=80%				
# occupied units	12,932	11,964	7,316	32,212		2,408	7,166	40,810	50,384
% occupants <=80%	63.8	59.6	50.0	59.1		50.3	41.8	23.8	27.6
% built before 1970	33.5	32.5	41.4	34.9		57.9	51.0	37.7	40.5
% some problem	58.5	51.5	46.9	53.3		15.4	8.6	3.4	4.7
# vacant for rent	1,281	1,244	609	3,134	# vacant for sale	0	107	645	752
4. Rent >80%					Value >80%				
# occupied units	4,745	3,539	4,475	12,759		2,427	2,556	24,664	29,647
# vacant for rent	247	154	99	500	# vacant for sale	57	104	411	572

Definitions:

Rent 0-30% - These are units with a current gross rent (rent and utilities) that are affordable to households with incomes at or below 30% of HUD Area Median Family Income. Affordable is defined as gross rent less than or equal to 30% of a household's gross income.

Rent 30-50% - These are units with a current gross rent that are affordable to households with incomes greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% of HUD Area Median Family Income.

Rent 50-80% - These are units with a current gross rent that are affordable to households with incomes greater than 50% and less than or equal to 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income.

Rent > 80% - These are units with a current gross rent that are affordable to households with incomes above 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income.

Value 0-50% - These are homes with values affordable to households with incomes at or below 50% of HUD Area Median Family Income. Affordable is defined as annual owner costs less than or equal to 30% of annual gross income. Annual owner costs are estimated assuming the cost of purchasing a home at the time of the Census based on the reported value of the home. Assuming a 7.9% interest rate and national averages for annual utility costs, taxes, and hazard and mortgage insurance, multiplying income times 2.9 represents the value of a home a person could afford to purchase. For example, a household with an annual gross income of \$30,000 is estimated to be able to afford an \$87,000 home without having total costs exceed 30% of their annual household income.

Value 50-80% - These are units with a current value that are affordable to households with incomes greater than 50% and less than or equal to 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income.

Value > 80% - These are units with a current value that are affordable to households with incomes above 80% of HUD Area Median Family Income.

Source: Tables A10A, A10B, A12, A9A, A9B, A9C, A8B, A8C, All.

Table III
City of El Paso
Median Family Income and
Poverty Rate of Family and
All Persons by Planning Area

Planning Area	Total Families	Total Persons	Median Family Income	Families with Income Below Poverty Level	Persons with Income Below Poverty Level	% of Families with Income Below Poverty Level	% of Persons with Income Below Poverty Level
Northeast	24,013	92,761	\$35,870	4,398	20,427	18.3%	22.0%
Northwest	23,559	90,848	\$49,297	2,572	12,615	10.9%	13.9%
Central	29,336	123,858	\$25,653	9,001	42,713	30.7%	34.5%
East	39,537	153,194	\$43,596	4,304	19,754	10.9%	12.9%
Lower Valley	25,706	103,001	\$27,649	6,693	28,772	26.0%	27.9%
City	142,151	563,662	\$35,432	26,968	124,281	19.0%	22.0%

Source: Census 2000, Planning, Research and Development, January 2005

Table IV
FT. BLISS POPULATION PROFILES
BY MONTH FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2003 and
First Quarter of 2004

Month	Active Duty Military	Retired Military	Total Military Family Members Active Duty	Total Military Family Members (Retirees)	Total Civilians	Total Pop. Supported
2003						
Jan	15,375	33,484	16,756	47,207	7,109	119,931
Feb	13,731	33,484	17,104	47,207	7,090	118,616
Mar	16,063	33,484	16,932	47,207	7,107	120,793
Apr	17,452	33,484	16,843	47,207	7,125	122,111
May	17,900	33,484	16,467	47,207	6,953	122,011
Jun	17,225	33,484	17,060	47,207	6,785	121,761
July	17,272	33,484	16,843	47,207	6,766	121,572
Aug	16,962	33,484	16,467	47,207	6,807	120,927
Sept	17,000	33,484	17,060	47,207	6,828	121,579
Oct	16,967	33,484	17,060	47,207	7,083	121,801
Nov	17,571	33,484	16,989	47,207	7,352	122,603
Dec	18,016	33,484	16,989	47,207	7,411	123,107
2004						
Jan	17,003	34,732	16,017	49,976	7,536	125,264
Feb	18,550	33,484	16,017	47,207	7,474	122,732
Mar	17,090	34,732	21,339	49,976	7,563	130,700

Source: Ft. Bliss Resource Management, ATZC-DRM-T (570-4d)

Table V

City of El Paso: Occupants per Room

Occupied Housing Units with 1.51 or More Occupants per Room

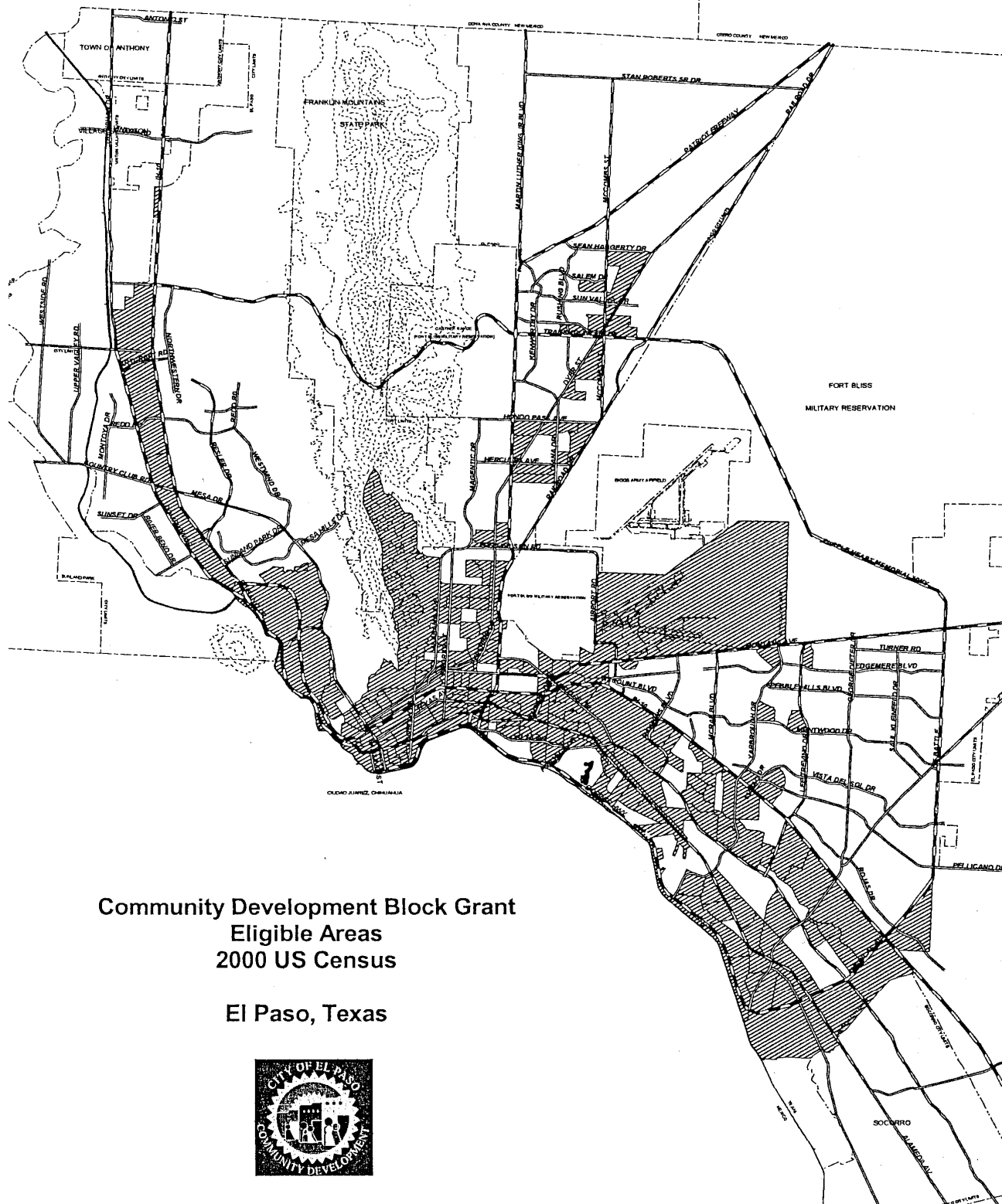
Planning Area	Total Housing Units	Total Occupied Housing Units	Total Units 1.51 or More Occupants Per Room	Percent 1.51 or More Occupants Per Room
Northeast	32,201	29,733	1,345	4.7%
Northwest	34,958	32,130	804	2.7%
Central	44,557	40,209	3,602	9.0%
East	51,299	49,179	2,043	4.1%
Lower Valley	30,648	30,926	2,469	8.1%
City	193,663	182,177	10,263	5.6%

Source: Census 2000 Data, Planning, Research and Development, January 2005

Appendix 2:

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Community Development Block Grant
Eligible Areas
2000 US Census

El Paso, Texas



PLANNING AREAS **El Paso, Texas**

PLANNING AREAS

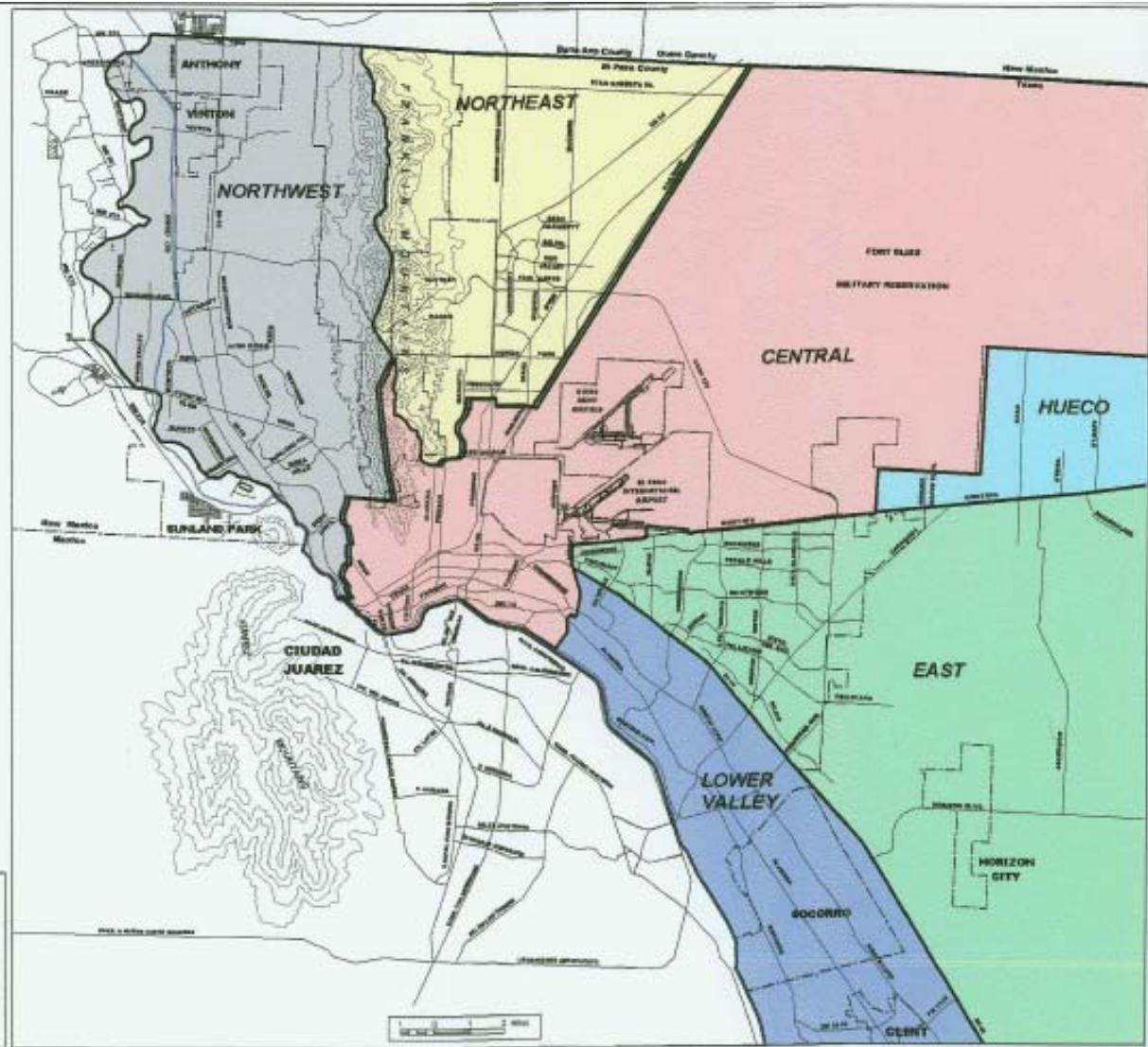
- Central
- East
- Lower Valley
- Northeast
- Northwest
- Hueco

This map is designed for general illustrative purposes only and should not be used for site-specific studies. A comprehensive plan shall not constitute zoning regulations or establish zoning boundaries.

Source: City of El Paso, Planning Research and Development; Metropolitan Planning Organization



THE PLAN FOR EL PASO
Department of Planning,
Research & Development
March, 1999



Planning Areas Of The City Of El Paso

For planning purposes the City of El Paso Department of Planning, Research and Development divided the City into five planning areas. Each of the planning areas are described in the ensuing paragraphs:

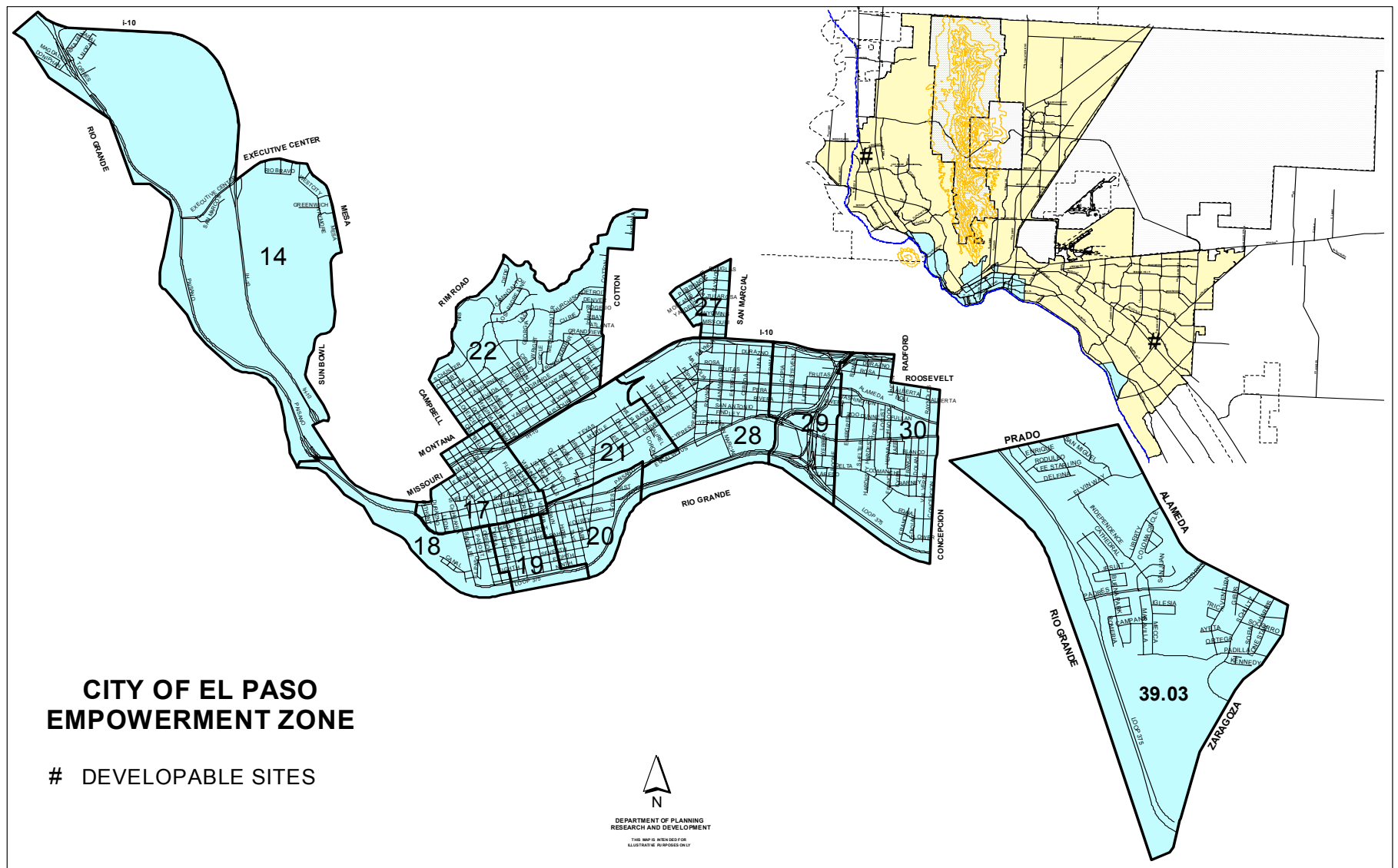
The Northwest Planning Area encompasses all the land in El Paso County west of the ridgeline of the Franklin Mountains to the state line and extending generally down the electric company easement line on the west side of the University of Texas at El Paso. This area consists of the following 2000 Census Tracts: 11.04, 11.05, 11.07, 11.09 - 11.13, 12.01 - 12.03, 13.01, 13.02, 14.00, 102.04 (part) and 102.09 (part).

The Northeast Planning Area is generally bounded on the north by the Texas/New Mexico state line; on the east by the Fort Bliss Military reservation; on the south by the Patriot Freeway/Dyer Street intersection; and on the west by the Franklin Mountain State Park ridgeline. This planning area consists of the following 2000 Census Tracts: 1.01, 1.06 - 1.08 - 1.12, 2.03 - 2.06, 3.01, 3.02, 4.01, 4.03, 4.04 and 102.06.

The Central Planning Area contains 27% of the City's population, making it the most populated of the five planning areas that are within the City limits. It is bounded on the west by the University of Texas at El Paso and the Sunset Heights Historic District; on the east by the El Paso Airport, Trowbridge Drive, and Ascarate Park; on the north by Kern Place/Mission Hills Neighborhood, the Franklin Mountains, and the United States Army's Logan Heights Cantonment; and on the south by the Rio Grande River. This planning area consists of the following 2000 Census Tracts: 5.00, 10.01, 10.02, 15.01, 15.02, 16.00 -21.00, 22.01, 22.02, 23.00 – 33.00, 34.01, 36.01, 36.02 and 101.03 (part).

The Lower Valley Planning Area contains the land in El Paso bounded on the north by Interstate 10; the El Paso City limits on the east; the Rio Grande River (the International Boundary between the United States and Mexico) on the south; and Ascarate Park on the west. This planning area consists of Census Tracts: 35.01, 35.02, 37.01, 37.02, 38.01, 38.03, 38.04, 39.01 - 39.03, 40.02 (part), 40.03, 40.04, 41.03 - 41.07, 42.01 and 42.02.

The East Planning Area contains the land bounded on the north by El Paso International Airport and the Fort Bliss Military Reservation; on the east by the City limits line near loop 375 (Americas Avenue); on the south by Interstate 10; and on the west by the Fort Bliss Railroad Spur near Airway Boulevard. This planning area consists of Census Tracts: 34.03, 34.04, 43.03, 43.05, 43.07, 43.09 - 43.16, 103.03, 103.11 – 103.14, 103.15 (part), 103.16, 103.17, 103.20 (part) and 103.21.



Appendix 3

Housing Authority of the City of EL Paso (HACEP) Institutional Structure (91.215(i))

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Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP)

Institutional Structure (91.215 (i))

Public Housing

Established under Texas State Law in 1938, the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso, Texas (HACEP) is a tax-exempt municipal authority and political subdivision of the State of Texas. HACEP is chartered by the City of El Paso and provides services within the City limits of El Paso.

The Mayor of El Paso appoints the Board of Commissioners of HACEP, comprised of five citizens, one of which is a Public Housing resident. They serve on the Board without monetary compensation. Primary function is to establish and implement policy for the governance and operation of HACEP. The Board selects the Executive Director who is responsible for the operation and implementing policy as set forth by the Board of Commissioners of HACEP.

The City of El Paso maintains a cooperative agreement with HACEP, whereby the City agrees to provide police, fire and other necessary services. In turn, HACEP develops new housing or acquires and rehabilitates existing structures to expand affordable (rental) housing in the community. Although HACEP is eligible to receive funds from the City to expand housing opportunities within the City limits of El Paso, most of HACEP's funds have been secured from the federal government (HUD) in recent years. The past five years, HACEP has earned the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Public Housing Management Assessment Program performance rating as a High Performer, with a score of 97 for 2004-2005 Fiscal Year.

Relationships Regarding Hiring, Contracting, and Procurement

HACEP operates as an independent agency under its incorporation documents. Thus, the Board of Commissioners establishes overall policy and hires an Executive Director, auditor and legal counsel. The Executive Director is responsible for the day-to-day operations including personnel, planning, budgeting, conduct and administration of programs and performance evaluation.

HACEP conducts its contracting and procurement activities in accordance with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Procurement Handbook 7460.8, the HUD Code of Federal Regulations (24 CFR, Part 85.36), Procurement, and the HACEP Procurement Policy Manual. HACEP complies with the State law and Municipal codes in conducting its procurement activities.

Division of Operations

On-site managers who interact with the residents to assure lease compliance and property preservation manage the apartment developments owned by HACEP. The

Director of Management supervises Area Management Staff that provide supervision and training for site management staff. The Operations Division is responsible to review the management standards and compliance with HUD standards and regulations. Computers are used to facilitate efficient lease-management tasks such as re-certifications of income and eligibility. These computers also create a network of housing site-managers.

HACEP empowers the residents through resident associations at the individual apartment complexes and with Council of Presidents, made up of the presidents from each of the apartment developments. HACEP supports a resident coordinator at the Central Administrative Offices, which are fully computerized. The Councils of Presidents are provided with office space for meetings and resident training.

Division of Technical Services

Technical Services employs over 50% of all HACEP employees, with 90% of Technical Services staff working under the Maintenance program. The Division insures compliance with Housing Quality Standards and the Uniform Physical Inspection Systems.

A Division Director heads Technical Services and is responsible for asset and inventory control, quality control, new development, construction, renovations, and day-to-day maintenance. The Director is responsible for developing reports that cover these areas.

Viability/Sustainability of Public Housing

The maintenance of HACEP property is done by use of maintenance personnel, force account, and contracting. They work under strict performance standards to maintain the units according to the HUD Uniform Physical Inspection Standards, prepare vacant units for re-occupancy, complete maintenance work orders and perform annual inspection repairs. HACEP operates a warehouse-distribution center and maintains an inventory of supplies and materials to efficiently perform maintenance and modernization activities.

Lead-based Paint Compliance

HACEP is in compliance with the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, which is Title X of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992, and Code of Federal Regulations 24 CFR Part 35. HACEP owned housing constructed after January 1, 1978, are not covered by these regulations, since the use of lead-based paint was banned nationwide.

On September 15, 1999, HUD issued a new regulation that amends 24 CFR Part 35. The regulation, "Requirements for Notification, Evaluation and Reduction of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Federally Owned Residential Property and Housing Receiving Federal Assistance," protects young children from lead-based paint hazards in housing that is

financially assisted by the Federal government or sold by the government. The regulation took effect on September 15, 2000, to allow time for housing owners and state and local agencies to prepare for compliance.

Asbestos Containing Materials: Policies and Procedures

HACEP is in compliance with the rules and regulations of the Clean Air Act, Federal Regulations 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart M and 40 CFR Part 763 and the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) regulations 29 CFR 1910.1001 non-constructions and 1926.1101 constructions and the State of Texas Health Protection Rules. HACEP employs asbestos management trained and licensed personnel and follows the above noted rules and regulations while conducting operations, maintenance and modernization activities.

Capital Fund Improvements

The Director of Capital Fund coordinates with HACEP staff during the planning process to establish the Capital Fund needs assessment and proposed activity. The Capital Fund Department prepares solicitations for professional services, contracts work for modernization and development.

The Department of Capital Fund Projects provides support in the asset management of HACEP properties and maintains files on the modernization planned and completed. The Department of Capital Fund Projects coordinates with the Technical Services staff that is performing construction contract administration during the planning.

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development has as set out in the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 the Capital Funds and the activities that may be utilized with the funding. HACEP proposes to utilize the Capital Funds to engage in the following activities:

- Capital Funds will be used to fund or leverage funds for the development, financing and modernization of public housing and affordable housing. Funds will include the redesign, reconstruction and reconfiguration of public housing developments, buildings (including accessibility improvements) and the development of mixed-finance projects;
- Vacancy reduction;
- Addressing deferred maintenance needs and the replacement of obsolete utility systems and dwelling equipment;
- Compliance with local codes and regulations for building standards;
- Management improvements;
- Demolition and disposition of property;
- Resident relocation;
- Capital expenditures to facilitate programs to improve the empowerment and economic self-sufficiency of public housing residents and to improve resident participation;

- Capital expenditures to improve the security and safety of residents; and
- Homeownership activities, including programs under section 32 of the Quality Housing and Responsibility Act of 1998.
- HACEP is continuing to revitalize various public housing sites through the Capital Fund Program. Approximately \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 is invested annually to modernize HACEP public housing to assure a 20-year minimum viability.

Executive Summary of the Annual PHA Plan 24CFR Part 903.7 9

The Housing Authority of the City of El Paso, Texas has prepared its Annual PHA Plan in compliance with the Section 511 of the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998, and the ensuing HUD requirements.

The purpose of the Annual Plan is to provide a framework for the local accountability and an easily identifiable source by which public housing residents, participants in the tenant-based assistance program and other members of the public may locate PHA policies, rules and requirements related to the operations, programs and services of the agency.

The Mission Statement and the Goals and Objectives were based on information contained in our jurisdiction's Consolidated Plan and will assure that our residents will receive the best customer service.

Excellent customer service and fulfillment of the Mission Statement and Goals and Objectives is ensured by implementation of a series of policies that are on display with the PHA Plan. The Admissions and Occupancy Policy and Section 8 Administrative Plan are two primary policies on display. These important documents cover the public housing tenant selection and assignment plan, outreach services, PHA's responsibility to Section 8 owners/landlords, grievance procedures, etc.

The most important challenges to be met by the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso, Texas during FYI 2005 include:

- Reduce drug and alcohol abuse through Grant Funded Programs;
- Preserve and improve the public housing stock through the Capital Fund Program activities, including modernization;
- Provide equal housing opportunities to all residents;
- Involve The Council of Presidents, public housing residents and Section 8 participants on the preparation of the agency plan;
- Provide training to staff and commissioners to fully understand and take advantage of opportunities under QHWRA of 1998 to better serve our residents and the community;
- Identify, develop and leverage services to enable low-income families to become self-sufficient.

The Housing Authority of the City of El Paso Annual Plan exemplifies the commitment of the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso to meet the housing needs of the full range of low-income residents. The Housing Authority, in partnership with agencies from all levels of government, the business community, non-profit community groups, and residents will use this plan as a road map to reach the “higher quality of life” destination.

- Demolition/Disposition Plan approved by HUD and is included in the HACEP Agency Plan.
- Gaps are the Institutional Structure for Carrying out HACEP Strategy for Addressing HACEP Priority Needs. No gaps are identified in the institutional structure for efficiently programming and managing programs to achieve HACEP goals and objectives.
- HACEP enjoys an integrated working relationship with the City of El Paso, and frequently consults with the City through the Department of Community and Human Development.

HACEP enjoys a positive and productive relationship with public and private nonprofit agencies related to the mission and programs of HACEP. HACEP through its Communities Services Staff coordinates contacts with the above noted agencies as support services needs are identified and linked to the residents. Related services include a wide range of educational, health, transportation, and employment skill development, counseling, day-care, among others.

HACEP coordinates with the City of El Paso Department of Community and Human Development for the annual revision of the Agency Plan. HACEP and the City of El Paso frequently reciprocate in sharing housing program related information. The Mayor certifies that the Agency Plan is consistent with the City of El Paso Consolidated Plan. The Annual Plan and Five Year Action Plan are made available to the City of El Paso through the Department of Housing and Human Development.

The Consolidated Plan supports the HACEP mission of providing safe, decent and sanitary housing to low-and moderate-income families living in the City of El Paso and many of the program goals of the Agency Plan. The City administers the HOME program providing loans and grants for the development of affordable housing. The City Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) provides funding for the above noted goals, and for public infrastructure in communities that are predominantly low-income families.

Provision of Services Funded by HACEP

Coordinated Activities or Activities Jointly Funded with the Public Housing Comprehensive Grant. At this writing, there are no specific projects jointly funded with HOME or CDBG funds combined with Comprehensive Grant Funds. See the HACEP Five Year Capital Fund Plan for anticipated investment in the housing stock owned and managed by HACEP.

Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency Program

HACEP receives HUD funding to support the HACEP Family Investment Center. The Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency funding supports the employment of full and part-time instructors to provide instruction in: literacy training, English as a second language, citizenship, life skills, child development skills and computer proficiency training. In addition, these funding supports scheduled transportation of participants to the center. HUD also funds staffing to coordinate family self-sufficiency supportive services provided by local agencies.

Federal Department of Labor

The Upper Rio Grande @ Work Development Board funds HACEP to provide summer youth job skill training. It is anticipated that these funds will be available during the Five-Year Plan period.

Supportive Activities for Comprehensive Grant Program Activities that Help Improve Surrounding Neighborhoods with HACEP Apartments.

HACEP coordinates closely with City of El Paso and County of El Paso agencies and nonprofit groups to improve services for HACEP residents. HACEP support services and site improvements benefit neighboring areas. HACEP employs 106 part time City of El Paso police officers off-duty, with 15 police officers working off-duty to assist in patrolling the HACEP neighborhoods. Daily meetings occur between the HACEP Director of Security and the police officers to manage crime related information. Other service agencies involved with collaborative supportive efforts with HACEP include:

- HACEP coordinates with employment agencies, health services agencies, day care service providers, and the local community college. The Texas Work Force Commission provides job training at the HACEP Family Investment Center.
- El Paso Community College provides General Equivalent Degree (GED) classes and English as a second language classes.
- El Paso del Norte Food Bank coordinates with the Resident Associations to assist families with nutrition support.
- The United States Marine Corps conducts a Toys for Tots program, which distributes 7,000 toys to HACEP and other needy low-income residents.
- Operation Noel, a consortium of nonprofit agencies, distributes 2,000 winter jackets annually to low-income residents.
- Operation Santa Claus, a nonprofit group based at Fort Bliss, refurbishes dolls and distributes them to HACEP low-income and other needy families.
- The Rio Valle Rehabilitation Center provides fitness and counseling assistance to seniors to strengthen daily living skills.
- The Youth to Youth program is funded with \$80,000 of Comprehensive Grant Funds to support HACEP youth, college students and others to act as mentors and tutors to HACEP youth. Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), an international nonprofit organization, operates day care services at various

HACEP developments, including: Sherman, Ruben Salazar Park, Tays, Lyndon B. Johnson, Jackie Robinson, Martin Luther King, Rio Grande and Marmolejo apartments.

- Clinica La Fe, a nonprofit group, operates outreach medical clinics, located at the Chelsea Elderly high rise and at the Peter de Wetter family housing

Community Served

HACEP serves low and very-low income families in the City of El Paso who are in need of safe, decent, and sanitary housing. According to the 2000 Census data, there is a shortage of 25,000 affordable housing units in the City of El Paso. Because the demand is high, HACEP maintains a waiting list of approximately 1,700 families in need of affordable housing. The waiting list is periodically opened to fill vacancies due to lease turnover in public housing.

In conjunction with the mission of providing affordable housing, HACEP conducts programs to help families improve their quality of life through economic, business, education and social services assistance, collaborating with federal, state and local governmental and private nonprofit agencies.

De-concentration and Income Targeting Policy

The Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998, (QHWRA), Sub-Title A, Section 513, establishes two interrelated requirements for implementation by Public Housing Authorities: (1) Economic De-concentration of public housing developments and (2) Income Targeting to assure that families in the “extremely low” income category are proportionately represented in public housing and that pockets of poverty are reduced or eliminated. HACEP hereby affirms its commitment to implementation of the two requirements by adopting the following policies:

Economic De-concentration

Admission and occupancy policies are revised to include HACEP’s policy of promoting economic de-concentration of its housing developments by offering lower income families, selected in accordance with applicable preferences and priorities, units in developments where family incomes are highest. Conversely, families with higher incomes will be offered units in developments with the lowest average family incomes.

Income Targeting

As public housing dwelling units become available for occupancy, HACEP employees will offer units to applicants on the waiting list. In accordance with the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998, HACEP encourages occupancy of its developments by a broad range of families with incomes up to 80% of the median income for the jurisdiction in which HACEP operates. At a minimum, 40% of all new

admissions to public housing, on an annual basis, will be families with incomes at or below 30% (extremely low income) of the area median income.

Fair Housing Act Compliance

The offer of assistance to applicants, for any phase of the eligibility or occupancy assistance process, will be made without discrimination because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, handicap, or familial status. All applicants are provided information, upon application, that informs them of HACEP's nondiscrimination policies.

Determination of Rental Fees

All tenants, regardless of the choice of rent method chosen, will pay at least the following minimum rent: minimum of \$25 is required of all assisted families or individuals.

The total tenant rent will be one of three calculations:

- A. Ten percent (10%) of monthly income; or
- B. A minimum of \$25 which includes the utility allowance; or
- C. Thirty percent (30%) of monthly-adjusted income.

HACEP provides eligible applicants a choice of one of three rental methods.

- 1. The Formula Method; or
- 2. Flat Rent; or
- 3. Ceiling Rent

Depending upon the income characteristics or family characteristics, one of the three rent methods will provide an advantage to the tenant and provide an incentive to increase income.

Financial Resources and Community Impact

HACEP is a large contributor to the local economy. HACEP employs 400 permanent employees and 150 temporary employees in modernization activities, providing an enriched atmosphere for craft and trade skill development. HACEP provides continuous training to its permanent employees to enrich their contribution to achieving HACEP goals and objectives.

HACEP manages an annual operating budget of \$17,330,000. These funds are spent locally and, with a multiplier effect of 2.7, generate \$46,791,000 in local economic activity. In addition to the annual operating budget, HACEP receives approximately \$9,000,000 in annual grant funds for modernization and improvement of existing apartment developments.

The Section 8 Rental Assistance Program makes payments of approximately \$10,860,000 per year to owners of apartments and homes leased to low-income

families. Through its 2.7 multiplier effect, this federal transfer of funds generates \$29,322,000 in local economic activity.

In 1995, HACEP was awarded a national competitive grant of \$36,224,644 to revitalize the Kennedy Brothers Memorial development and create an enriched atmosphere for its residents and the neighboring community, located in the South Valley.

In 1999, the Department of Agriculture Rural Development Services Department awarded HACEP a \$1,000,000 grant and \$1,500,000 loan for affordable housing development for farm labor.

These additional funds generate an additional \$128,000,000 in multiplier effect funds for the local economy.

Annual 2005 Plan and Five- Year 2006 - 2011 Action Plan

HACEP has been operating since July 2000, under the new HUD Agency Plan concept. The Agency Plan is a five-year planning guide made up of an Annual Plan and a Five-Year Action Plan. The Five-Year Plan will facilitate comprehensive programming for developing safe, decent, and sanitary housing and providing direct and indirect services to residents to empower individuals to develop and strengthen self-sufficiency skills.

The planning process includes public housing residents, local government officials and the greater community in development of the Five-Year Plan through the Plan Review process. HACEP is dedicated to assisting residents achieve their full potential and attain homeownership. In addition, HACEP collaborates with a variety of community development efforts such as the Empowerment Zone Program.

Affordable Housing Development

HACEP is a major participant in developing new and replacement affordable public housing for moderate and low-income families. HACEP purchased vacant land to subdivide, provide scattered sites and developed affordable housing when HACEP developed the Kennedy Brothers Estates Subdivision in the South Valley. This created 174 new single-family three and four bedroom homes that included 50 houses for homeownership and 124 replacement units.

HACEP developed 14 new public housing units, funded by HUD from previous project balances. These family units were developed within the City of El Paso through new construction or acquisition of existing housing, for an estimated total development cost of \$828,066.

HACEP submitted an application to the State of Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs for Low Income Housing Tax Credits. The propose was to develop a 75-family apartment community. The Housing Authority will submit additional

applications each year and whenever possible will partner with the City of El Paso to use HOME funds for gap financing or other development costs.

Homeownership Programs

HACEP has established a homeownership strategy for moderate and low-income families. Fifty of the Kennedy Estates Subdivision homes were to be sold to moderate and low-income families, with down payment and equity assistance from the City of El Paso's First Time Homebuyers Program, HACEP equity assistance, the private banking industry and the Empowerment Zone Corporation. The Empowerment Zone Board appropriated \$140,000 to assist first time homebuyers with financial assistance. These homes became available in 2001. HACEP developed Rubin Heights Subdivision on the West Side, comprised of 110 new single-family three and four bedroom homes, all of which are to be sold to moderate and low-income families as noted above. These homes will be done through contracting.

Farm Labor Housing

HACEP is addressing the affordable housing needs of agriculture workers by developing an apartment community on the West Side for fifty families. The total cost of this development was \$3,873,810 with grant/loan assistance (\$2,500,000) from the Federal Department of Agriculture Rural Development Service. The Farm Worker housing was available in 2003 for qualified families.

Conversion of Public Housing Units to Rental Housing Under the Section 8 Program

HACEP will periodically determine the cost effectiveness of various ownership and rental strategies to provide affordable housing at the least cost, including valuation, maintenance costs, and market demand. Conversion of public housing to alternative income producing assets is reviewed at least annually, or sooner depending on the housing development market, demand for housing, interest rates and the economy in general.

Low-Income Housing Tax Credits

HACEP develops applications for the State of Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs Low-Income Housing Tax Credits to make these funding opportunities available. The primary objective is to provide low-income rental housing of mixed income and market rate rent units. This is consistent with the initiatives set forth in the City of El Paso Consolidated Plan.

Joint Ventures, Partnerships and Joint Funding

HACEP collaborates with the City of El Paso in utilizing HOME funds and Community Development Block Grant Funds to improve public housing communities. HACEP constructed a new community center, funded in the amount of \$684,335 by the City of

El Paso Community Development Block Grant Program, at the Haymon Krupp Memorial apartments located at 10210 Hedgerow. HACEP conducts a first time homebuyers training program and will refer first time homebuyers to the City's first time homebuyers program. The HACEP, as policy, seeks to develop partnerships and joint ventures with private as well as public and private non-profit agencies through its subsidiary Paisano Development Corp. to promote the development of affordable housing, neighborhood revitalization, community development, business development and family self-sufficiency.

Resident Employment and Business Start-up Opportunities

The HACEP affirmatively promotes Section 3 of the HUD Act of 1968, as amended, and HUD's implementing regulations, 24 CFR Part 135, require the Housing Authority, its contractors, and subcontractors, to the greatest extent feasible, to use Comprehensive Grant Program funds (now called the Capital Fund) to train and employ residents of Section 3 covered projects and to contract with Section 3 business concerns to carry out modernization activities. HACEP will continue to contract with resident businesses to provide services in the modernization process.

Public Housing Drug Elimination Programs

HACEP vigorously pursues a holistic approach to the establishment of programs to preserve drug and crime free communities through the construction of community improvements such as defensive barrier construction, security landscaping and fencing, security doors and window screens for apartments, community centers and out door recreation facilities, such as playgrounds, basketball courts, patios and gazebos that facilitate parental oversight of children.

The "New Approach" Drug Elimination Grants will provide \$500,000 to HACEP to partner with the El Paso Police Department to provide a comprehensive, coordinated neighborhood approach to eliminate drugs and other crime problems in and around its neighborhood. Two components are utilized for this purpose: the Security Component and the Physical Improvements Component. The security component consists of hiring off-duty police officers to patrol communities to combat trafficking and drug-related crime as well as work with resident associations to establish neighborhood watch groups.

The physical improvements component consists of implementation of exterior security lighting, security screen windows and doors, and landscaping of common grounds to control access into the communities, deter drug related crime, and eliminate dark or concealed areas frequented by criminals.

The Compadres Program

In 1999, HACEP received a best practice award for the Compadres Program innovative approach for drug use prevention. This approach utilizes partnerships with local

agencies to deliver unique information and referral links to motivate youth to avoid drug use. In addition, the Compadres operates learning needs centers in strategic locations to give residents access to computer labs, libraries, tutoring assistance and experienced specialists who offer a myriad of courses.

Kennedy Brothers Memorial Community Center. HACEP constructed through the HOPE VI Revitalization program the new Community Center, a state of the art facility with business storefronts, computer lab, professional business meeting rooms and support service delivery systems. Residents of public housing through the Corporation of National Service, VISTA volunteer program, operate the Center.

Kennedy Brothers Memorial Apartment Recreation Center. A state of the art recreation center was constructed as part of the HOPE VI program. This facility has a full size basketball court, police store front office, boxing ring, and theatrical stage. Local agencies and the local neighborhood can also access this facility.

Support

HACEP is thus engaged in a wide range of housing social service support system programs to meet the need of local residents. HACEP staff is trained to provide appropriate referrals of families with special needs or services.

Community Service

HACEP will provide work sites for households that must provide community service in compliance with the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998, (QHWRA). Work sites will include the vehicle maintenance facility, elderly and family developments, management offices, community centers and other HACEP properties. Work activity will include maintenance of vehicle, preparation of vacant units for occupancy, exterior improvements, landscaping, inspections, escorts and ombudsman for elderly, youth recreation, community watch and security. HACEP will also partner with local agencies and service providers to provide additional work sites.

Development of Affordable Housing Subdivisions and Replacement Public Housing Through New Construction and Acquisition With or Without Rehabilitation

HACEP will endeavor to develop replacement housing for all units demolished under the Demolition/Disposition/Conversion Plan. HACEP will continue to diversify and strengthen its capacity to develop subdivisions, financing strategies and affordable housing methods to replace any lost units due to demolition or conversion. HACEP has programmed and budgeted for the development of affordable housing in the Capital Fund Five Year Plan. The HOPE VI Revitalization Program for Kennedy Brothers Memorial Apartments includes 124 units of replacement housing and 50 units of homeownership housing. HACEP used different funding sources for the development of Rubin Heights Subdivision, which was constructed in to 2002.

Purchasing newly constructed homes from developers provides a flexible and cost effective alternative for HACEP to acquire affordable housing. This strategy will continue to be pursued as market conditions such as competition and interest rates favorably change.

Households Served by Income Level and Family Type

This section address the total numbers and characteristics (income levels and family type) of federally funded public housing units, including Section 8 Certificates and Vouchers currently administered by the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP). The following tables demonstrate that well over 50% of the families residing in site based public housing, or tenant based section 8 are living at, or below 30% of the median family income for the City of El Paso. Additionally, 25% of these families live at, or below 50% of the median family income. Approximately 69% of all families assisted by HACEP are families with dependents. A detailed breakdown of families by household/bedroom size is also provided in the tables shown below.

So far 77 units have been permanently lost. These units were demolished at the Ruben Salazar Park Development TX21-P003-010. For years high density has been a problem at the Salazar Development and in conjunction with deconcentration and demolition plans, this demolition reduced the unit number from 360 to 286 and improved the quality of life at this development.

Housing Authority City of El Paso Public Housing

Units Information		
Total Available Units		5,887
Total Occupied Units		5,708
Port Move-Ins Billing		0
Port Move-Outs Being Billed		0
Number Administered		0
Number Reported		5,653
Percent Reported		99
Income Information		
Distribution by Income, Average Annual (%)	Extremely Low Income, Below 30% of Median	58
	Very low Income, 50% of Median	25
	Low Income, 80% of Median	6
	Above Low Income	1
	Income Limit Unavailable	10

Housing Authority City of El Paso Public Housing cont'd		
Income Average Annual		7,891
Distribution by Income (%)	\$0	8
	\$1-5,000	26
	\$5,001-10,000	46
	\$10,001-15,000	19
	\$15,001-20,000	6
	\$20,001-25,000	2
	Above \$25,000	1
Distribution by Source of Income (%)	With any wages	40
	With any TANF/General Assistance	19
	With any SSI/SS/Pension	43
	With any other income	15
	With source of income missing	0
TTP/Household Type		
	\$0	0
	\$1 - 25	15
	\$26 - 50	11
	\$51 - 100	7
Distribution By Total Tenant Payment (%)	\$101 - 200	37
	\$201 - 350	23
	\$351 - 500	6
	\$501 and above	1
	TTP Missing	0
TTP, Average Monthly (\$)		160
Distribution by Family Type (%)	Age 62 and over	28
	Under 62 with disabilities	8
	Other families with dependents	58
	Other families without dependents	6
	All families with dependents	65
	Age 62 and over	172
Average TTP by Family Type (\$)	Under 62 with disabilities	184
	Other families with dependents	152
	Other families without dependents	144
	All families with dependents	160

Housing Authority City of El Paso Public Housing cont'd		
Race/Ethnicity/Family Subsidy Status		
Distribution by Head of Household's Race (%)	White	99
	Black	1
	American Indian or Alaska Native	0
	Asian or Pacific Islander	0
Distribution by Head of Household's Ethnicity (%)	Hispanic	98
	Non-Hispanic	2
Distribution by Family Subsidies Status (%)	Full Assistance	92
	Prorated Assistance	8
	Not subject to the Non-citizen rule	0
Member's Age		
Total Number of Household Members		17,011
Distribution by Household Member's Age (%)	0 - 5	15
	6 - 17	34
	18- 50	34
	51 - 61	6
	62 - 82	10
	83+	2
	Not Reported	0
Length of Stay		
Distribution by Length of Stay (%)	Move in, Past year	10
	1+ to 2	7
	2+ to 5	19
	5+ to 10	15
	10+ to 20	12
	Over 20 years ago	6
	Not reported	32

Housing Authority City of El Paso Public Housing cont'd		
Household/Bedroom Size		
Distribution by Household Size (%)	1 Person	26
	2 Persons	19
	3 Persons	18
	4 Persons	16
	5 Persons	12
	6 Persons	6
	7 Persons	2
	8 Persons	1
	9 Persons	0
	10+ Persons	0
Average Household Size		3
Distribution by Number of Bedrooms (%)	0 Bedrooms	6
	1 Bedroom	21
	2 Bedrooms	27
	3 Bedrooms	32
	4 Bedrooms	12
	5+ Bedrooms	2

**Housing Authority
City of El Paso
Section 8 Certificates and Vouchers**

Units Information		
Total Available Units		3,401
Total Occupied Units		3,344
Port Move-Ins Billing		2
Port Move-Outs Being Billed		17
Number Administered		3,329
Number Reported		3,317
Percent Reported		100
Income Information		
Distribution by Income, Average	Extremely Low Income, Below 30% of Median	55
	Very low Income, 50% of Median	26
	Low Income, 80% of Median	9
Annual (%)	Above Low Income	4
	Income Limit Unavailable	6
Income Average Annual		8,425

Housing Authority City of El Paso Section 8 Certificates and Vouchers cont'd Units Information		
Distribution by Income (%)	\$0	5
	\$1-5,000	26
	\$5,001-10,000	41
	\$10,001-15,000	21
	\$15,001-20,000	8
	\$20,001-25,000	2
	Above \$25,000	1
Distribution by Source of Income (%)	With any wages	46
	With any TANF/General Assistance	19
	With any SSI/SS/Pension	37
	With any other income	22
	With source of income missing	0
TTP/Household Type		
Distribution By Total Tenant Payment (%)	\$0	4
	\$1 - 25	9
	\$26 - 50	11
	\$51 - 100	11
	\$101 - 200	32
	\$201 - 350	24
	\$351 - 500	8
	\$501 and above	2
	TTP Missing	0
TTP, Average Monthly (\$)		177
Distribution by Family Type (%)	Age 62 and over	19
	Under 62 with disabilities	9
	Other families with dependents	66
	Other families without dependents	6
	All families with dependents	73
Average TTP by Family Type (\$)	Age 62 and over	162
	Under 62 with disabilities	182
	Other families with dependents	181
	Other families without dependents	164
	All families with dependents	184

Housing Authority City of El Paso Section 8 Certificates and Vouchers cont'd		
Race/Ethnicity/Family Subsidy Status		
Distribution by Head of Household's Race (%)	White	97
	Black	3
	American Indian or Alaska Native	0
	Asian or Pacific Islander	0
Distribution by Head of Household's Ethnicity (%)	Hispanic	95
	Non-Hispanic	5
Distribution by Family Subsidies Status (%)	Full Assistance	94
	Prorated Assistance	4
	Not subject to the Non-citizen rule	3
Member's Age		
Total Number of Household Members		9,933
Distribution by Household Member's Age (%)	0 - 5	14
	6 - 17	39
	18- 50	36
	51 - 61	4
	62 - 82	7
	83+	1
	Not Reported	0
Length of Stay		
Distribution by Length of Stay (%)	Move in, Past year	0
	1+ to 2	0
	2+ to 5	0
	5+ to 10	0
	10+ to 20	0
	Over 20 years ago	0
	Not reported	0
Household/Bedroom Size		
Distribution by Household Size (%)	1 Person	20
	2 Persons	20
	3 Persons	23
	4 Persons	20
	5 Persons	11
	6 Persons	4
	7 Persons	1
	8 Persons	0

Housing Authority City of El Paso Section 8 Certificates and Vouchers cont'd		
Household/Bedroom Size		
	9 Persons	0
	10+ Persons	0
Average Household Size		3
Distribution by Number of Bedrooms (%)	0 Bedrooms	1
	1 Bedroom	18
	2 Bedrooms	36
	3 Bedrooms	42
	4 Bedrooms	3
	5+ Bedrooms	0

Other Assisted Housing Inventory

Project-Based Section 8 Units and other assistance programs in El Paso

Section 8 Apartments house families meeting Section Income Guidelines

Program 236 Units have families at income levels meeting 236 income guidelines

BMIR- Have families meeting HUD Income Guidelines

Tax Credit Apartments have families meeting Tax Credit Income Guidelines

Public Assistance from Housing Authority of City of El Paso HACEP assist families meeting HUD Income Guidelines

Mt. Franklin Kiwanis Apartments

10550 McCombs 79924

100 apartments total

61 Section 8 units

24 three bdrms.

10 four bdrms.

19 two bdrms.

8 one bdrms

Jaycom Apartments

849 Lafayette Drive 79907

100 Section 8 units

10 one bdrms.

30 two bdrms.

40 three bdrms.

20 four bdrms.

Greenbriar Manor Apartments (Mixture of Section 8, 236 Program and FMR)
9285 Railroad Drive 79924

32 one bdrms.
40 two bdrms.
16 three bdrms.
12 four bdrms.

Hunt Building Corporation
4401 North Mesa 79902
El Nido Apts.

104 Section 8 units
26 one bdrms.
53 two bdrms.
25 three bdrms.

Sierra Vista Apartment
10501 Montwood

Section 8 units
66 two bdrms.
40 three bdrms

Lilac Gardens
7845 Lilac Drive 799015

55 Section 8 units
15 one bdrms.
20 two bdrms.
19 three bdrms.
2 four bdrms.

Gateway East Apartments (236 Program)
1222 Giles Road 79915

20 units
6 one bdrms.
10 two bdrms.
4 three bdrms.

Suncrest Apartments (236 Program)
611 Rubin Drive 79912

82 units
15 one bdrms.
25 two bdrms.
30 three bdrms.
12 four bdrms.

Jose Antonio Escajeda

94 Section 8 units
18 one bdrms.
26 two bdrms.
34 three bdrms.
16 four bdrms.

Lulac Villa del Norte Apartments
311 Lulac Drive 79905

BMIR Program rent based on HUD Guidelines
190 units
20 one bdrms.
108 two bdrms.
62 three bdrms.

Lynwood Gardens Apartments
10656 Pico Norte Drive 79935

100 units using 236 program
32 one bdrms
40 two bdrms.
16 three bdrms.
12 four bdrms.

Trans-Mountain Apartments
5317 Trans-Mountain Hwy. 79924
138 total units

27 units Section 8
8 one bdrms.
12 two bdrms.
7 three bdrms.

Corona Del Valle Apartments
5453 Ridge

100 units (3 Sec-8, 20 Tax Credit rate, 77 -public
assistance from Housing Authority of City of El Paso)
50 two bdrms.
40 three bdrms.
10 four bdrms.

Section 8, BMIR Program, 236 Program, Tax Credit Program, Public Assistance
Summary

Total Units	1	Bedrooms 2	3	4
1140	190	499	357	94

HOUSING TAX CREDIT PROGRAM

NAME	ADDRESS	HOUSEHOLD TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS	NUMBER OF DISABLED UNITS
South Mesa	800 S Oregon St. 79901	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	36	1
South Oregon	609 S Oregon St. 79901	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	25	1
Frutas Street	3100 Frutas Ave. 79901	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	7	2
Olive Street	1922 Olive Ave. 79901	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	5	0
Melendez Apartments	315 W. Overland Ave. 79901	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	17	0
South Florence	414-416 S. Florence St. 79901	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	11	1
KJJ-J Properties	525 Prospect St. 79902	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	20	0
Alto Sol Apartments	4515-4525 Sunrise Ave.	Disabled (2 Bedroom)	47	1
Third & Florence	609 E 3rd & 417 S. Florence 79901	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	7	3
Magoffin	2316 Magoffin Ave. 79901	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	14	1
North Oregon Apartments	504 N. Oregon St. 79901	Elderly (1 Bedroom)	34	9
Olive	1900 Olive Ave. 79901	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	4	1
West Missouri	526 W. Missouri St. 79901	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	42	0
Corona Del Valle	5453 Ridge St. 79932	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	100	1
Saul Kleinfeld, Ltd.	1871 Saul Kleinfeld 79936	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	30	5
Fonseca Apartments	627 Fonseca St. 79905	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	14	0
Western Redd Apartments	610 E. Redd Rd. 79912	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	30	5
Western Yarbrough Apartments	625 Yarbrough Dr. 79915	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	32	6

NAME	ADDRESS	HOUSEHOLD TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS	NUMBER OF DISABLED UNITS
Western Pebble Hills, Ltd.	11490 Pebble Hills Blvd. 79936	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	30	5
Western Pellicano, Ltd.	11973 Pellicano Drive 79936	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	30	5
Western Gallagher, Ltd.	450 Gallagher St. 79915	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	56	7
Western Crosby, Ltd.	5010 Raymond Telles Drive 79924	Elderly (1 Bedroom)	56	6
Western Carolina, Ltd.	900 N. Carolina Drive 79915	Elderly (1 Bedroom)	56	4
Western Burgundy, Ltd.	815 Burgundy Drive 79907	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	64	11
Prado Apartments	151 S. Prado Rd. 79907	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	64	4
Western Gallagher II, Ltd.	450 Gallagher St. 79915	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	20	0
Franklin Place Townhomes	600 Belvidere Dr. 79912	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	96	6
NCDO Housing, Ltd.	5250 Wren Ave. 79924	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	32	2
Lee Seniors, Ltd.	2965 Lee Blvd. 79936	Elderly (1 Bedroom)	19	4
Western Mesa Hills, Ltd.	5450 Suncrest Drive 79912	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	128	16
Western Eastside Seniors, Ltd.	2975 Lee Blvd. 79912	Elderly (1 Bedroom)	19	19
Tigua Village Apartments	8017 San Jose Rd. 79915	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	186	15
Patriot Apartments	4600 Fairbanks Dr. 79924	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	22	3
Mountain Heights, Ltd.	3575 Lincoln Ave. 79930	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	31	4
Western Sunshine Pass, Ltd.	1421 Geronimo Dr. 79925	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	36	4
South Cooperstown Apartments	6149 Dessert South 79934	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	20	1
Sunset Palms	W Side 1-10 Frontage Rd. 79932	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	36	2
Cooperstown Apartments	5819 Sun Valley 79924	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	16	1
Bienvivir Parkside Senior	11530 Vista Del Sol Drive 79936	Elderly (1 Bedroom)	56	2

NAME	ADDRESS	HOUSEHOLD TYPE	TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS	NUMBER OF DISABLED UNITS
Arrowhead Place, Ltd.	5051 Trojan Dr. 79924	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	24	2
Gateway East Apartments	1222 Giles Rd. 79915	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	104	6
Pueblo Montana	14000 Montana Ave. 79936	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	36	3
Burgundy Palms	9395 Betel 79907	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	100	8
Caster Palms	9700 Cohen 79924	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	100	8
Meadowbrook Townhomes	11520 Vista Del Sol Dr. 79936	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	25	2
Geronimo Trails Townhomes, Ltd.	1404 Geronimo Dr. 79925	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	22	3
Tropicana Palms	Lee Blvd. @ Montana Ave. 79936	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	112	8
Capistrano Palms	8600 Block of Buena Park 79907	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	112	8
Lilac Garden Apartments	7845 Lilac Way 79915	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	152	11
Diana Palms	4700 Block of Diana Street 79924	Family (2 & 3 Bedroom)	36	8

Priority Public Housing Needs 2005 - 2010
Local Jurisdiction

Public Housing Need Category	PHA Priority Need Level High, Medium, Low, No Such Need	Estimated Dollars To Address
Restoration and Revitalization		
Capital Improvements	High	\$ 29,401,678
Modernization	High	\$ 39,119,637
Rehabilitation		
Other (Specify)		
Management and Operations	High	\$ 11,738,934
Improved Living Environment		
Neighborhood Revitalization (non-capital)		
Capital Improvements		
Safety/Crime Prevention	High	\$ 6,416,755
Other (Specify)		
Economic Opportunity		
Resident Services/ Family Self Sufficiency	High	\$ 800,000
Other (Specify)		
Total		\$ 87,477,004

Appendix 4

Homeless Needs (91.205 (b)) and (91.215 (c))

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Homeless Needs (91.205 (b) and 91.215 (c))

The Nature and Extent of Homelessness in the City of El Paso, Texas

Since 1994 the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless has been the primary coordinating entity for homeless services in El Paso, Texas. One method used by the Coalition to address homelessness issues is the Point-In-Time Survey. Conducted annually, typically in the winter months, the survey brings together over fifty-two (52) member agencies, and other community organizations, including the City of El Paso, to participate in the Gaps and Needs Assessment procedure. The most recent Point-In-Time Survey conducted on January 19, 2005, concluded the following:

- Twenty-seven (27) area shelters participated in the survey to include nine (9) emergency night shelters, thirteen (13) transitional living centers (TLC), and five (5) permanent supportive shelter facilities. Additionally, the survey extended into the local community of service providers, which included hospitals, Office of General Assistance, and substance abuse counseling centers. Similar to previous Point-In-Time Surveys, the Coalition also conducted an extensive street outreach count in areas commonly frequented by those homeless who choose not to enter the shelter system.
- During the twenty-four (24) hour period of January 19, 2005, the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless physically accounted for 1,193 homeless persons within the shelter and service providers setting. An additional 143 were counted on the streets and other uninhabitable places frequented by the homeless. In total, 1,336 homeless persons were documented. Realizing that there are limitations to the survey and its outreach efforts, the Coalition estimates that on any given night in the City of El Paso, there are over 1,550 homeless persons. This figure has increased by 150 homeless persons since the 2004 survey was conducted. The first survey was conducted in 1994, and the total number of homeless persons in the City of El Paso has increased with each, annual survey. The Coalition estimates that homeless persons who frequent the shelters and service providers, or who are transient in nature, total between 10,000 and 15,000, annually. This follows the previous years' findings.
- The chronic homeless population, as defined by HUD and reported in the 2004 COC application, accounts for an estimated 312 persons in our community. This represents 242 sheltered men and women and an additional seventy who are unsheltered. The state of Texas estimates that twenty-seven percent (27%) of its homeless population is chronically homeless. El Paso approximates their percentage to be twenty-five (25%).
- As is typically seen across the country, El Paso has noted a significant increase in the number of homeless families (single women with children, single men with children, dual parent families, extended families, i.e., parents with children who have children) over the past decade. During the 2005 Point-In-Time survey, 310

homeless women (single women with children and single women without children) were reported with most residing in family shelters. Respondents of the individual survey reported a total of 347 children. Responding agency survey instruments reported a total of 378 homeless children/youth. Homeless families continue to be the primary recipient of services from local shelter providers. The second, a significantly large population receiving homeless services, is the mentally disabled and those living with co-occurring disorders, to include substance abuse.

- The survey was conducted during a twenty-four (24) hour period, which began at midnight and concluded at midnight. Shelter staff, volunteers, and members of the Coalition assisted in the process that included interviewing each respondent. Forms were available in both English and Spanish, and bi-lingual personnel were available to assist.
- Each agency's administrative staff was provided a separate and distinct survey form. They were instructed to indicate the services provided and the actual number of persons residing within their shelter system on the given day. The agency provided the total numbers due to the voluntary status of the homeless person's actual completion of the survey form.
- Subpopulations of homeless include the following: chronically homeless, agricultural/farm workers, mentally disabled, persons with severe substance dependency, U. S. Veterans, foster youth displaced from the state supervised program, persons with AIDS, victims of domestic violence, and children.
- The following table reflects the findings of sub-populations of homeless as reported in the 2004 Continuum of Care Application submitted by the Coalition:

Homeless Subpopulation	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Total
Chronic Homeless	242 (E)	70	312
Seriously Mentally Ill	120(E)		120
Chronic Substance Abuser	120(E)		120
Veterans	74 (A) +20 (E)		94
Persons with AIDS	2 (A)		2
Victims of Domestic Violence	173 (N)		173
Youth	51 (N)		51

(E) Estimated; (A) Administrative Records; (N) Enumerations

- The following tables reflect the 2005 Point-In-Time Survey results per shelter/ street count on January 19, 2005

EMERGENCY SHELTERS

SHELTER	Men	Women	Children	Teen	Total	Capacity
Annunciation House	20	8	2	0	30	54
Center Against Family Violence	0	30	39	10	79	98
Center for Children (Runaway)	0	0	0	0	0	6
Child Crisis Center	0	0	12	0	12	28
Dame La Mano	0	12	33	3	48	49
Opportunity Center	124	18	0	0	142	150
Rescue Mission of El Paso	96	21	1	0	118	140
Salvation Army	6	23	32	8	69	65
Sin Fronteras	52	3	0	0	55	120
Total	298	115	119	21	553	710

TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

SHELTER	Men	Women	Children	Teen	Total	Capacity
Casa Vides	6	3	4	1	16	26
Freedom House(RMEP)	25	0	0	0	25	25
Housing Authority (SNAP)	6	8	19	6	39	66
Independence House (YWCA)	0	7	9	2	18	20
La Posada Home, Inc.	0	8	18	1	27	50
Magoffin Avenue Safe Haven	4	10	0	0	14	20
Project VIDA	1	5	17	4	27	27
Reynolds House	0	5	10	0	15	20
Salvation Army 1 st Step	0	6	3	18	20	20
Salvation Army TLC	3	10	20	3	36	42
TLP Homeless Teen Mothers	0	10	13	0	23	24
Veterans TLC	17	2	0	0	19	20
World Victory Home-Recovery	9	0	0	2	11	24
YWCA-TLC #1	0	19	29	0	48	51
Total	71	93	143	38	338	435

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE SHELTERS

SHELTER	Men	Women	Children	Teen	Total	Capacity
AA Grupo 24	6	1	0	0	7	27
El Paso Community MHMR	68	86	34	20	154	155
Housing Authority of El Paso On My Own Project	36	59	39	0	134	145
Magoffin Avenue SRO	13	7	0	0	20	20
Missouri Street Residence	29	7	0	0	36	39
Total	152	160	73	20	351	386

Combined Shelter Statistics	485	297	263	76	1242	1519
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Homeless on the Streets					143	
Total Street/Shelter Count					1,385	

POINT-IN-TIME SURVEY RESULTS BY AGE

Age Category	Men	Women	Children	Teen	Total
0-12			271		271
13-17				62	62
18-20	29	42			71
21-25	46	58			104
26-30	37	35			72
31-35	36	31			67
36-40	38	25			66
41-45	67	35			103
46-50	71	27			100
51-55	90	13			103
56-60	45	10			57
61-65	42	7			49
Over 65	46	5			51
No Response	23	15	5		43

- Considering that the racial makeup of the El Paso area is primarily Hispanic, it is no surprise that the majority (estimated to be at 66.8%) of homeless persons are of Hispanic descent. The close proximity to Ciudad Juarez, and our mutually prominent locations on the border of the United States and Mexico, attributes to this large percentage. African-Americans comprise two percent (2%) of the local

population and 6.8% of the homeless population. Similarly, Caucasians comprise a mere fifteen percent (15%) of the total El Paso population and are recognized as being 24.0% of the homeless population. Asians and other races are less than one percent (1%) of the local population and similarly are 2.6% of the homeless. The following chart reflects the racial and ethnic breakdown for the homeless population for 2005, as reported by twenty-six (26) agencies who are recipients of HUD-COC, CDBG or ESG funding and who participated in the 2005 Point-In-Time Survey:

RACE-ETHNICITY

ETHNICITY	Men	Women	Total
Hispanic	370	265	635
Non-Hispanic	150	64	214
No Response			82
RACE			
American Indian	13	5	18
Asian	1	4	5
African American	40	21	61
Caucasian	492	265	757
No Response			51

- El Paso's location in relationship to the border of Mexico, with access to major north-south and east-west interstate systems and serving as a primary north-south access route for cross-country transportation systems, provides no surprise that we see an estimated five percent (5%) of the homeless as being transient. Coincidentally, the local economy, limited workforce, and a realization of a sense of family keep many El Pasoans within the local community. Many of the veterans and others who, during our high economic times, returned to El Paso in the hopes of settling into a comfortable job, finding housing and establishing themselves within the community, now find only limited and low paying jobs. El Pasoans are experiencing high unemployment rates and a high cost of living. As indicated in the following chart, residency for the homeless in El Paso is consistent with similar communities across the country. Gone are the days of the homeless choosing communities with hopes of finding better opportunities. Instead, we are seeing a continued trend in the local citizenship being homeless. The reported information indicates that 5.5% of those responding to the survey have a local residency of six months or less. Those indicating long-term residency (five years or more) was reported by 42.2% of the respondents.
- Education continues to play a key role in the local, homeless community. The data from the survey revealed that of 895 respondents, 24.5% of all persons surveyed, have no more than an 8th grade education. Fifty-six (56), or 6.3% of the respondents, have no formal schooling. An additional 199, or 22.2% of the respondents, indicated that they have no high school diploma or its equivalent.

Secondary education is also limited in the local homeless population; of the respondents 143 indicated that they have some form of college education but no degree. Thirty-six (36) indicated that they have received a degree. This is sixteen and four percent of the total respondents, respectively.

- The following table indicates length of residency and educational levels of the homeless population as surveyed.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCY			EDUCATIONAL LEVEL	
Residency Category	#	%	Educational Level	# of Respondents
< one month	49	5.5	No formal education	56
One to six months	67	7.5	Grade one through Eight	219
Six months to one year	86	9.6	Grade Nine through Eleven	199
One to five years	177	19.8	High School Graduate/GED	203
Greater than five years	378	42.2	Some College (No degree)	143
No Response	138	15.4	College Degree	36
			Other	15
			No Response	24
TOTAL	895	100	TOTAL	895

Priority Homeless Needs

Homeless and Homeless Prevention Priorities

On January 6, 2004 the Coalition held its annual Point-In-Time Survey of the homeless population. The anonymous survey of individuals at shelters was taken at the same time as the actual Point-In-Time Count. Individuals, and persons in families with children, were offered the written surveys in both English and Spanish with a formal statement indicating the survey was voluntary. From a predetermined list of services offered by Coalition member agencies, respondents were asked to mark as their reply, "Yes, I need this service", "No, I do not need this service", or "I am currently receiving this service". From the estimated 1,235 homeless persons counted in the shelter system and on the streets, a total of 724 surveys were completed. This represented both homeless individuals and homeless families as a unit.

Following the annual Point-In-Time Survey, members of the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, local community leaders, service providers, and members of the homeless population met to review the qualitative data derived from the survey. From this interactive session between service providers and the homeless, the following items were determined to be areas of service need. Also listed are the identified gaps in community services for the homeless. Our focus has been on how we can address both within the context of the Continuum of Care funding and with other identified

funding sources within the reach of the City. This would include City funding sources using pass-through grants.

1. Transitional housing with emphasis placed on single women and those providing support staff for persons with substance abuse disorders.
2. Employment with focus especially on the need for flexibility in hours, job training, use of internships, and potential tax incentives for employers to encourage employment of the homeless.
3. Permanent supportive housing for those who are chronically homeless, mentally ill, have substance abuse disorders, and the elderly.
1. Childcare that will enable families to secure employment, more dedicated slots for homeless children in the current system, and greater accessibility of childcare due to limited transportation. After hours/after school daycare within the community to enable the homeless mother (parent) to secure full-time employment without the worry of day care.
2. Medical/Dental health services specifically related to access of eyeglasses, medications, and dental care, to include emergency and follow-up care.
3. Permanent housing with a need for nursing home type residency for elderly homeless not able to take care of themselves. Accessibility to affordable permanent housing.
4. Mental health services to include access to psychiatric care with an emphasis placed on additional resources and staffing for psychiatric care, supportive housing for mentally disabled homeless, establishment of a medication funding system that will encourage stabilization of the mentally disabled, and continued need for crisis mental health care. Current admission to the local Psychiatric Center is extremely difficult due to limited facilities and staff.
5. Education and training through the development of more individualized tutoring for GED for youth and Spanish speakers. Also, expanded GED that includes English-speaking GED training. Additionally, specialized training for persons with a criminal record, as they often have the greatest difficulty in obtaining work.
6. Emergency Shelter especially emphasizing the need for additional beds for women with families, extended families, and for men with children.

The Coalition used the 2004 Survey data to form the basis for the 2004 Continuum of Care application; they submitted a total of nine (9) new or renewal programs on behalf of six (6) participating COC agencies. The 2004 COC application reflected the continuation of the Mi Casa Child Care program operated by the YWCA, and a specialized housing program for teen mothers through the El Paso Center for Children. Also continued were the renewal and expansion of the coordinated transportation system, with accessibility to all Coalition member agencies, which is operated by the Opportunity Center for the Homeless. New programs submitted for funding through the COC application in 2004, as derived from the Gaps Analysis/Needs Assessment included:

1. Open twenty-two (22) units of Shelter + Care housing for chronically homeless, through the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso and El Paso

- MHMR, the local mental health authority;
2. Provide new mental health counseling services to homeless individuals and families through the Centro San Vicente Mental Health Component, a project of Centro San Vicente Medical Clinic;
 3. Establish a homeless youth initiative that will support homeless youth from becoming chronically homeless through delivery of extensive case management, housing placement and educational enrichment programs. Homeless youth comprise 12.5% of the homeless population served by the Opportunity Center for the Homeless, the lead agency in this initiative.
 4. Add supportive services to the Transitional Living Center for Single Women (without children). This will be the community's first dedicated residential complex for homeless single women that will provide a direct, targeted, and long-term approach to re-establishing these women into mainstream services and society, as a whole. This project is sponsored by the Opportunity Center for the Homeless.
 5. Converting existing space at the Center Against Family Violence Domestic Violence shelter to provide transitional housing for special families recovering from domestic violence. This will begin to fill a small but very real need in our community. This project will focus on the families who need to leave the emergency domestic violence shelter or need the skills training and practice offered through a transitional living program. There are currently homeless persons who for various reasons do not qualify for transitional living programs in the COC.
 6. Purchase replacement vans to transport homeless persons from the local shelters to services scattered throughout the community and those offered as part of the Day Resource Center program.

Chronically Homeless Persons

In an effort to adequately address the issue of chronic homelessness in the City of El Paso, the City called upon the already existent and well-respected El Paso Coalition for the Homeless to assist in the development of "Border Solutions: A Ten Year Plan to Address Chronic Homelessness in El Paso, Texas". Throughout the last quarter of 2003 and the first quarter of 2004, the Coalition's Grants Planner (a position funded by the City of El Paso through the CDBG program) worked with Community and Human Development staff, members of City Council, and an Ad Hoc Task Force appointed by Mayor Joe Wardy to develop a formal plan to address chronic homelessness. The panel was comprised of twenty-three (23) local individuals with strong community ties and leadership ability. Each member of the Ad Hoc Task Force was able to approach the issue of chronic homelessness from differing perspectives.

Task force discussions focused on homelessness in general, until a group consensus was reached that chronic homelessness has specific issues that set it apart from general homeless issues. Discussions began to focus on three areas: (1) how to engage the chronically homeless in order to provide services; (2) what services are needed; and (3) how housing can be provided.

Following a careful review of the existing programs within the current membership of the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, and those programs offered across the country, the task force concluded that the “housing first” concept appeared to offer the best approach for ending chronic homelessness when coupled with effective discharge planning. From this discussion and revelation, the mission for ending chronic homelessness in El Paso clearly developed into a three-fold approach:

- [1] Prevent homelessness whenever possible,
- [2] Re-house people rapidly when homelessness cannot be prevented,
- [3] Provide wrap-around services that promote housing stability and self-sufficiency.

These concepts, along with the need to utilize employment and social-service programs to ensure that the chronically homeless sustain their housing, became the foundation for El Paso’s plan.

Characteristics of El Paso’s Chronic Homeless

The chronically homeless, those single, homeless individuals (male and female), who continuously cycle in and out of the local shelters on a daily and weekly basis, represent the hardest-to-serve segment of El Paso’s homeless population. State statistics indicate that upwards of twenty-seven percent (27%) of homeless, single individuals meet HUD’s definition of chronically homeless. This population group has a high rate of mental illness and substance abuse disorders, and they utilize a disproportionate amount of the system’s limited resources.

The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless estimated that of the 730 homeless single men and women who utilized the services of the area’s shelters on January 6, 2004, 312 or twenty-five percent (25%) of the 1,235 persons counted, met the HUD definition of chronic homelessness. In a similar survey conducted on January 19, 2005, it was noted that 483 met this definition; this represents an increase of 171 persons from the previous year. The El Paso VA Health Care System has repeatedly reported an increasing number of homeless veterans in the local community, many of who are chronically homeless. This increasing number is influenced by El Paso’s location on a major interstate, the presence of a large and expanding military base, and our temperate climate. The top three reasons for homelessness in the 2004 Point-In-Time Survey, by the population sampled, were the loss of jobs, inability to pay rent, and the inability to find affordable housing. The 2005 Point-In-Time Survey showed similar results with the top three reasons being as follows:

- [1] Loss of employment with 329 responses
- [2] Could not afford to pay for housing with 279 responses
- [3] Inability to pay rent with 200 responses

Actions Taken to End Chronic Homelessness

Since 1994 the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless has looked at the methodology and means to address the needs of the chronic homeless in El Paso. One of the earliest efforts was geared towards addressing a significant population of frail and elderly homeless men and women. This population contains many former, farm workers who are no longer capable of physical labor. Funding for a single room occupancy (SRO) facility was secured through HUD's Continuum of Care application, and a twenty (20) unit facility opened in October 2002. A second facility designed to accommodate chronically homeless single women was also funded through the HUD Continuum of Care and will be opening during the summer of 2005.

In an effort to address the needs of the chronically homeless, the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless convened a series of meetings in early 2003 and continued with the meetings in 2004. Participants included representatives from the VA Health Care System, the local mental health authority, the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso, the Opportunity Center for the Homeless, Centro San Vicente Medical Clinic, community volunteers, and the City's Community and Human Development staff. This knowledgeable group of service providers and community leaders determined that the exact number of chronically homeless in our community at any point in time was not known.

Utilizing the data provided through the Point-In-Time Survey conducted by the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, the group made several conclusions. The chronically homeless can be characterized as having mental health issues, and as being monolingual Spanish speakers with limited formal education or training. They rely on sporadic employment, have limited access to mental health services, and include veterans with mental health issues. Other homeless persons have substance abuse disorders or other disabling conditions that preclude them from moving out of the status of "homeless".

Participants further concluded that the existing barriers to addressing the problems of the chronically homeless in El Paso are inherently due to the inability of the local mental health providers to expand services. They are unable to meet the identified needs for additional services. There is a major lack of appropriate housing solutions that would enable the delivery of "wrap around services" in addition to providing housing. Further, there is the lack of sufficient transitional or permanent supportive housing options within the Continuum of Care and the community at large.

Based on the survey findings, the membership of the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, in their annual Gaps Analysis-Needs Assessment planning session, determined the following recommendations:

- Establish of a "Safe Haven" that would be created to serve as a magnet for the chronically homeless, mentally ill,
- Make available psychiatric and counseling services in El Paso's emergency

- shelters to engage the chronically homeless mentally ill in the community,
- Develop both an emergency shelter and a transitional shelter for chronically homeless, single women to offer supportive living arrangements,
- Continue aggressive outreach for the chronically homeless veterans in an effort to engage and support this population, and
- Develop additional substance abuse disorder treatment and outreach facilities to assist the chronically homeless on the streets and in the local shelters.

As a direct result of these above-mentioned planning sessions, the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless-Consolidated Continuum of Care in 2003 obtained funding for a “Safe Haven” for the chronically homeless, mentally ill. This will provide mental health services at a local emergency night shelter and day resource center, and it will provide for a relapse prevention program aimed at chronically homeless persons with substance abuse disorders. Each of these projects was funded in the 2003 Continuum of Care and has come on line during the 2004 operational year. Additional programs of this nature are being planned for future Consolidated Continuum of Care applications.

In an effort to include members of the faith community in the development of El Paso’s plan to address chronic homelessness, thirty-three (33) representatives from the faith community met on January 21, 2004, to address the role of the religious community in ending chronic homelessness in the City. The religious community is aware of the shortage of permanent supportive housing in the community and is exploring ways to address this issue. The faith community members see themselves as being ideally suited to initiate an engagement process for assisting the chronically homeless to access the various community resources, which are currently offered and are being developed for them.

Homeless youth continue to be an increasing population in our community, and many of them clearly fall into the HUD definition of chronically homeless. In an effort to effectively address this special needs population, the El Paso Area Foster Parent Association initiated a new program in 2002. The Association, working in partnership with the Housing Authority of the City of El Paso and the various members of the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, aids youth that have aged out of the State foster care system. Former foster care youth have historically become part of the chronically homeless population in our community. As a mechanism to break this cycle of homelessness among this population, the Association places youth directly into subsidized housing, which utilizes Section 8 vouchers. As they leave foster care or are found living on the streets, they are encouraged to participate. Once housed, they are provided with direct supportive services to ensure that they are able to access educational, vocational, and employment resources.

The following clearly defines the plan established in partnership with the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless and the City of El Paso in addressing chronic homelessness in our community. Specifically the goals and objectives provided are to be addressed in the next five years (2005-2010).

Strategy#1: Engage the Chronically Homeless

Goal #1: Develop and implement a campaign to educate the community about El Paso's chronically homeless.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Utilize existing community groups as a base to educate citizens about actions they can take to affect the chronically homeless	Neighborhood's First, the Mayor's initiative to give neighborhoods a voice in City government	2005	City of El Paso Community Groups
Utilize local radio, print and media outlets to educate the community regarding chronic homelessness	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies	2008	Existing agencies serving the homeless; the El Paso Advertising Council; Downtown Development
Report of Chronically homeless to expedite service delivery	Handled through 211	2005	Lead agency for 211
Utilize a mobile van staffed with professional staff who are skilled in engaging the chronically homeless	Centro San Vicente Medical Clinic	2006	Grant Funding
Provide emergency food and clothing made available through mobile van	Centro San Vicente Medical Clinic	2006	Grant Funding

Goal #2: Utilize the local churches to provide outreach and referral services to engage the chronically homeless.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Provide training on chronically homeless issues and provision of resource directory to all faith-based organizations	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, Area Council on Aging, Faith-Based Partners in Caring	2008	N/A

Goal #3: Utilize a homeless management database to coordinate services for the chronically homeless in the community.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Initiate a Homeless Management Information	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless in	2008	HUD Continuum of Care funding and local

System (HMIS)	conjunction with area service agencies serving the homeless		homeless service providers
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Goal #4: Develop a coordinated Discharge Plan with the county jail, the state prison, area hospitals and the Psychiatric Hospital.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Develop MOU's that address discharge planning between homeless service providers and jails, hospitals, mental health facilities, and local homeless shelters	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless and the Interagency Council	2005	NA

STRATEGY #2: Provide Services to the Chronically Homeless

Goal #1: Increase the number of mental health and substance abuse professionals in local emergency shelters.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Submit funding requests to both private and public funding sources	El Paso MHMR, Aliviane, Centro San Vicente Medical Clinic, Recovery Alliance and the Opportunity Center for the Homeless, VA.	2009	SAMHSA; HUD; TACADA; Private Foundations; El Paso VA Health Care System

Goal #2: Provide dental services to the chronically homeless

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Submit a grant request to provide dental care.	Opportunity Center for the Homeless; Centro San Vicente Medical Clinic	2007	Foundation funding; El Paso VA Health Care System (for eligible veterans)

Goal #3: Develop and implement a Coalition-wide referral system to facilitate SSI, Social Security Disability applications, and Veteran's benefits.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Submit grant application for specific personnel to serve as liaisons for SSI and SSD	Opportunity Center for the Homeless, Social Security	2005	Grant funding through the Social Security Administration; El

applications for the chronically homeless	Administration.		Paso VA Health Care System (for eligible veterans)
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Goal #4: Develop and implement Coalition-wide access to food stamps and Medicaid applications for the chronically homeless.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Establish of a liaison to connect chronically homeless clients to expedited services	Texas Department of Human Services	2004/2005	Texas Department of Human Services

Goal #5: Develop a case management system that allows for one case manager to follow a client through the service delivery system regardless of where the services are initiated.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Coordinate Case Management through the HMIS system	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless-HMIS system	2006	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies; HMIS

Goal #6: Explore feasibility of creating a mental health court

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Enhance handling of the chronically homeless mentally ill in the local court system	El Paso County Attorney's Office	2008	Grants and Foundation funding

Goal #7: Create a mental health unit within the Public Defender's Office

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Provide legal and social work services to the mentally ill to facilitate linkages to supportive services	El Paso Public Defenders Office	2004-2005	Texas Task Force on Indigent Defense

Goal #8: Develop additional transitional housing for the chronically homeless.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Seek board approval from City of El Paso Housing Authority to create a priority list for chronically homeless	City of El Paso Housing Authority	2006	City of El Paso HACEP Coalition for the Homeless member agencies.

Goal #9: Develop substance abuse/mental health service for the elderly

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Develop appropriate facilities for fragile elderly and chronically homeless	Area Agency on Aging	2006	MHMR; Aliviane

Goal #10: Provide medical services on-site at area shelters

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Utilize existing resources to provide medical care, especially in the area of communicable diseases	El Paso County	2006	City-County Health Department

Goal #11: Explore the specific need for increased transportation services for the chronically homeless

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Assess current transportation needs	Sun Metro; Opportunity Center for the Homeless	2008	City of El Paso Sun Metro, Opportunity Center for the Homeless; El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies

Goal #12: Develop recovery houses to assist clients in transitioning to permanent housing following detox/treatment.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Seek funding to provide a system of recovery houses	Recovery Alliance; Aliviane	2005	Grants (SAMHSA, TACADA)

STRATEGY #3: Establish the chronically homeless in independent living or long term supportive housing.**Goal #1: Create scattered site permanent housing for the chronically homeless.**

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Collaborate with existing agencies	El Paso MHMR; HACEP	2007	City, State and Federal Funding

Goal #2: Create housing opportunities that will allow for a return to housing following a short stay in a residential care facility (detox, hospital).

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Explore possible funding sources	Recovery Alliance; Aliviane	2006	SAMHSA; TACADA

Goal #3: Provide long-term supportive housing.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Develop additional collaboratives between agencies to secure funding	Housing Authority of the City of El Paso, VA Health Care System. El Paso MHMR	2008	HUD Continuum of Care funding.

Goal #4: Construct a “Safe Haven” for chronically homeless and mentally ill individuals.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Complete construction of planned Safe Haven	Opportunity Center for the Homeless	2005	HUD Continuum of Care funding; Opportunity Center for the Homeless; El Paso VA Health Care System

Goal #5: Direct placement of chronically homeless into housing from institutions, hospitals and jails.

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Develop a system- wide placement with appropriate supportive services	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless acting as the coordinating agency	2008	HACEP; area affordable housing projects; MHMR; Veterans Associations; Opportunity Center for the Homeless; El Paso County Adult Probation; State Prison System (TDCJ); County Jail; local hospitals; El Paso VA Health Care System

Goal #6: Emphasize housing first options for chronically homeless

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Coordinate the effort to emphasize housing first with lead agency being the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless	El Paso MHMR; City of El Paso Housing Authority; El Paso VA Health Care System	2010	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies; Federal, State and Local funding sources; private foundations.

Goal #7: Develop employment opportunities for the chronically homeless

Action Steps	Responsible Organization	Target Dates	Resources
Develop training for specific and linked employment	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless	2008	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless agencies; Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board; Texas Rehabilitation Commission
Provide financial incentives for employers who hire the chronically homeless	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies	2008	El Paso Empowerment Zone Corporation; Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board.
Establish a pool of tolerant employers willing to hire the chronically homeless	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies	2008	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies; Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board
Utilize job coaches to help the chronically homeless get and hold jobs	El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies	2008	El Paso Empowerment Zone Corporation; Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board

Homeless Inventory (91.210 (c))

Existing Facilities and Services

In the City of El Paso there are currently twenty-nine (29) housing programs for homeless persons with an additional four (4) scheduled to begin between 2005 and 2006. As reported in the 2004 Continuum of Care consolidated application submitted by the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, this breakdown is as follows:

EMERGENCY SHELTER

Provider	Facility Name	Target Population	Family Beds	Individual Beds
Annunciation House	Annunciation House	Family/Child	60	
Child Crisis Center	Child Crisis Center	Child M/F		28
Dame La Mano	Dame La Mano	Family/Child/DV	37	
El Paso Center for Children	Runaway Center	Youth M/F		6
Center Against Family Violence	Shelter for Battered Women	Mixed/DV	98	
Opportunity Center	Myrtle St. Emergency Shelter	Single M/F		150
Rescue Mission of El Paso	Rescue Mission	Mixed	40	100
Salvation Army	Salvation Army	Family/Child	65	
Sin Fronteras	Overnight Shelter	Other (Migrant)		120
Total			300	404

Underdevelopment: NONE

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

Provider	Facility Name	Target Population	Family Beds	Individual Beds
Casa Vides	Casa Vides	Family/Child	25	
Christian Home	Christian Home	Single Male		35
El Paso Center for Children	TLP-Teen Moms	Family/Child	30	
El Paso Housing Authority	SNAP	Family/Child	66	
La Posada Home	La Posada Home	Family/Child	50	
Project Vida	Project Vida	Family/Child	26	
Rescue Mission	Freedom House	Single Male		25
Reynolds House	Reynolds House	Family/Child	20	
Salvation Army	"First Step" Program	Family/Child	20	
Salvation Army	Transitional Living Program	Family/Child	42	

Opportunity Center	Veterans Transitional Living	Single/mixed Vet		20
Victory in Jesus	Victory in Jesus	Single Male		25
YWCA-El Paso Del Norte	Transitional Living Center	Family/Child	51	
YWCA-El Paso Del Norte	Independence House	Family/Child/DV	25	
Total			355	105

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING-UNDER DEVELOPMENT:

Provider	Facility Name	Target Population	Family Beds	Individual Beds
Center Against Family Violence	Safe Place	Family/Child	16	
YWCA El Paso Del Norte	Transitional Living Center II	Family/Child	20	
El Paso Rescue Mission	Freedom House	Single Mixed		25
Opportunity Center	Women's TLC	Single Female		16
Opportunity Center	SAFE Zone	Single Male		16
Recovery Alliance	Trinity Place	Single Male		16
Recovery Alliance	Recovery House	Single Female		8
Total			36	81

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Provider	Facility Name	Target Population	Family Beds	Individual Beds
AA Grupo 24	AA Grupo 24	Single Male		32
Anthony Housing Authority	Missouri Street Residence	Single Mixed		39
El Paso MHMR	Community Based Sup. House	Single Mixed		
El Paso MHMR	Scattered Site Housing	Single Mixed	9	28
Housing Authority-El Paso	On My Own Program	Mixed	95	55
Opportunity Center	Magoffin St. SRO	Single Mixed		20
Opportunity Center	Magoffin Avenue Safe Haven	Single Mixed		20
Total			104	194

PERMANENT SUPPORTIVE HOUSING-UNDER DEVELOPMENT

Provider	Facility Name	Target Population	Family Beds	Individual Beds
Opportunity Center	Myrtle Avenue SRO	Single Female		12
Total				12

OUTREACH AND ASSESSMENT

Provider	Program Name	Target Population
El Paso MHMR	Homeless Outreach Team	All homeless on streets and in abandoned buildings
El Paso VA Health Care System	Chronically Mentally Ill (CMI)	Homeless veterans living with mental disorders who are chronically homeless
Opportunity Center	CMI Project	Homeless veterans living with mental disorders.
Opportunity Center	Mental Health Initiative	Homeless persons with mental health disorders

ACCESS TO PERMANENT HOUSING

Provider	Program Name	Target Population
Opportunity Center for the Homeless	Housing Placement Services	All homeless persons
El Paso MHMR	Scattered Site Housing	Homeless persons with mental disorders
Housing Authority of the City of El Paso	Section 8 Voucher program	Eligible homeless persons

Prevention of Homelessness

The United Way of El Paso County serves as the lead agency in the distribution of funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). These funds are distributed annually through a local board of directors comprised of community leaders and national participating agencies. Requests for proposals are submitted annually, reviewed, and then awarded. Of the \$497,481 allocated to the local community through the FEMA process, \$211,963 is used for rental and utility assistance, \$154,323 for food pantry/feeding programs, and \$131,195 for mass sheltering of homeless persons.

Similarly, funding allocated through the State Emergency Shelter Grant program (ESG) also provides funding for homeless prevention. El Paso MHMR also utilizes funding from a variety of sources to address homeless prevention of mentally disabled persons in our community.

Local churches, social service organizations, and the Mary Peyton Foundation also provide funding to assist persons who are at risk of becoming homeless due to limited

funds. Applications to these organizations are typically coordinated through one of the social service providers that are members of the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless. The following description delineates the services offered in an effort to prevent homelessness in El Paso.

Component: Prevention

Services in Place and How person receives assistance:

Financial Counseling and Assistance:

- YWCA Consumer Credit Counseling Service. Counsels on debt management; clients contact the YWCA for appointment, attend classes and develop repayment plans for fee covered by creditors.
- Project Bravo Homeless Prevention Project. Provides counseling and general assistance to persons to prevent homelessness. Contact office for appointment.
- El Paso County Domestic Relations Office. Monitors timely payment of child support and assists in mediating support disputes and enforcing payment without resort to courts; clients directly request service by inquiry through Family Court System.
- Texas Victim's Compensation Fund. Provides family violence victims with funds for relocation, medical costs, and counseling; victims apply for compensation after filing police report.
- El Paso County General Assistance Fund. Provides, through funding from FEMA, one-time emergency financial assistance to county residents, such as for rent to avoid immediate eviction, or for utility payments to avoid cut off of services. Persons apply for assistance in person at the local County office.
- El Paso Electric Company "Project Care". Provides temporary utility assistance for persons having difficulty paying their electric bills. The electric company publicizes this program and customers request assistance directly from the Electric Company.

At Risk Youth/Runaway Prevention:

- El Paso Center for Children Services to At-Risk Youth. Provides educational presentations in area schools and civic organizations to help adults identify runaway risk factors and warning signs, and to educate youth about the risks of life on the streets.
- YWCA Project Redirection. Keep teenage parents in school; extensive program with referrals made by school counselors and health professionals.
- El Paso Area Foster Parent Association. Provides counseling and case management services to foster youth exiting the state foster care system. Assistance includes potential placement within Section 8 housing program.

Job Training and Referral:

- Texas Workforce Commission and Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board Programs. Provide job training and referrals; accessed through “one-stop” employment and workforce centers.

Domestic Violence Prevention:

- Center Against Family Violence-Public Education Campaign. Make presentations to groups and schools about warning signs of violent relationships.
- Batterers Intervention Program (Center Against Family Violence). Provide a three-month program to offenders or batterers to change violent behavior. Court refers offenders.
- El Paso Domestic Violence Prevention Commission. Network and collaborate monthly on efforts to prevent domestic violence and improve law enforcement response.

Mental Health Screening and Preventative Treatment:

- Bienvivir Focus Project. Identify and provide mental health services to frail, homebound elderly who are at high risk for mental illness.

The following service activity descriptions clearly delineates the services offered in an effort to provide Supportive Services to homeless persons and those at risk of becoming homeless.

Component: Supportive Services

Services in Place and How Homeless Persons Access/Receive Assistance:

Case Management and Life Skills

- Opportunity Center for the Homeless: One Stop Day Resource Center that provides basic services to homeless individuals. Services include individual assessment and case management, substance abuse counseling, veteran’s services, employment service, educational counseling, and housing counseling. Key services provided by other organizations are co-located at the Opportunity Center for the Homeless. Homeless persons learn of the services through word-of-mouth and social service agencies. The Opportunity Center for the Homeless is a member of the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless and utilizes this membership as a means of networking with member agencies to disseminate accurate information on services offered through the Day Resource Center. The Opportunity Center is located in the central City area of El Paso and is within walking distance of areas homeless persons frequent, and on several City bus routes. A coordinated van transportation program provided through the Opportunity Center is available for other Coalition members to use. Homeless

persons receive services by walk-in or referral to the Opportunity Center. The facility operates twenty-four (24) hours each day, 365 days per year. Staff members complete a formal intake assessment to determine homeless status, sub-population status, and key needs.

- Independence House Mentor Program: Trained volunteers from the Junior League of El Paso mentor eight women in the YWCA transitional living apartments; support includes evening classes and on-site computer resource center.
- Center Against Family Violence “Women’s Counseling Center”: Provides counseling and advocacy services to non-residential clients at satellite locations. Women receive services by referral from Center’s counselors and hotline, other shelters, law enforcement, and social service agencies.

Alcohol and Substance Abuse Treatment

- Recovery Alliance: Provides substance abuse assessment and peer support for persons seeking a drug and alcohol free lifestyle. Homeless persons are referred to counseling by Coalition members and attend scheduled sessions at various sites.
- Aliviane No-Ad, Inc.-Las Puertas Abiertas (The Open Door): Homeless persons are referred to special residential treatment programs by case managers and provided follow up care at the Opportunity Center for the Homeless.
- Rescue Mission of El Paso: Relapse Prevention Program is a 13-week in-house recovery program serving approximately 50 persons per year. This faith-based program provides follow up aftercare for a period of six (6) months.
- VA Health Care System: Outpatient substance abuse and mental health program targeting all veterans. Program is tailored to the client. Homeless persons access this program through the VA Liaison assigned to area shelters.

Mental Health Treatment

- Homeless Mental Health Initiative: Mental health professionals provide regular contact, medical attention, and psychiatric services to homeless individuals through the Opportunity Center for the Homeless Day Resource Center. This project is a collaborative effort between the Opportunity Center serving as the lead agency, El Paso MHMR and Centro San Vicente Medical Clinic. Staff includes a full-time licensed psychiatrist and LVN Nurse Case Manager.
- Homeless Outreach Team: Provides outreach services to homeless persons living on the streets and in other unsuitable living environments. Services include access to case management, counseling, psychiatric services and medications.
- Centro San Vicente Mental Health Component: A seamless integrated health care service project that provides mental health counseling services that address primary health care, mental health care, and substance abuse services. Co-located within the area’s shelter system. Available to all homeless persons through referral. Staffed by a licensed professional counselor, licensed social worker, and two community health advisors.

- La Posada Mental Health Program: Family transitional facility contracts with local therapist (Psychologist) to conduct individual and group counseling sessions. Program is limited to participants of the La Posada Home.

Education

- Region XIX Homeless Project: Funded through the Texas Education Agency to provide tutoring and educational services to children living on site at Coalition member shelters.
- El Paso Community College-Occupational Education for the Homeless: Developed in partnership with the Opportunity Center for the Homeless, this project provides regular classes for GED, basic literacy, English as a Second Language, and computer skills. Funded through Texas Education Agency and HUD, this project is staffed with a full time project coordinator, two (2) part-time GED/ESL instructors, and a computer specialist. Homeless persons are referred, and encouraged to register and attend classes, through the case managers from the Coalition member agencies.

Employment Assistance

- Rescue Mission Job Preparation Program: Assists homeless persons with skills needed to obtain and maintain employment, including attaining identification documents, clean clothing, resumes, and appropriate job supplies. Also provide transportation to job interviews and to jobs. Participants attend group sessions and individual counseling with job placement counselors. Program is open to all homeless, and all able-body residents of the Rescue Mission are required to participate.
- Self-Investment Class-Opportunity Center for the Homeless: Designed to bridge a student into college or workforce. Discuss how to complete applications, resumes, and interviews. College prep deals with note taking and essays. Referrals through Coalition members via caseworkers. Must be appropriate for the project's high-functioning homeless persons, only.
- Employment Counseling-Opportunity Center for the Homeless: Assist the homeless to secure employment following initial assessment of skills level. Homeless also receive assistance in securing Identification documents, proper clothing, transportation assistance, meals, and appropriate job supplies. Program is open to all homeless regardless of shelter where they may be residing at the time of application. Referrals made through Coalition member agencies.

Child Care

- YWCA "Mi Casa" Child Development Program: Provides transportation and high-quality full-day childcare to fifty-five children. Located at the central YWCA branch. Targets children from area shelters while their mothers attend work, training or address service needs. Coalition members designate a primary

liaison that identifies parents in need of childcare. They document eligibility and assist parents in completing eligibility and enrollment forms. If eligible for childcare subsidy through the Texas Workforce Commission, liaison assists with the application for funding from the Child Care Management Service (CCMS). If the parent does not qualify for CCMS or if CCMS funding is not available (per waiting list), liaison assists parents in applying for financial support through Mi Casa program. Liaison makes arrangements for use of the Coalition transportation system to transport children to childcare program.

- Area Child Care Centers: Provides access to childcare through the CCMS program. In the event childcare is not available through Mi Casa, referrals are made to alternate sites within the local community.

Transportation

- Coalition Transportation System: Two, fifteen-passenger vans, equipped with infant and toddler seats, transport homeless persons to and from area shelters, appointments with medical and service providers, schools, daycare, and job interviews. Homeless persons receive assistance by having a Coalition member agency verify the appointment and request the ride.
- Job Express Transportation System: City-operated Sun Metro vans are on call to transport job seekers to and from interviews during application periods and to local employment offices.

Health Care

- Centro San Vicente Homeless Medical Clinic: Operates a primary healthcare clinic Monday through Friday at the Opportunity Center for the Homeless Day-Resource Center and provides medical services to all the homeless. The goal of the clinic is to provide 1,500 fifteen-minute primary medical visits for a minimum of 300 homeless individuals each year. This goal will allow for medical needs to be addressed and diagnoses to be made before the problem becomes acute and requires expensive treatment at a public emergency room. Homeless persons receive assistance by a walk-in system; if the clinic is full, less acute cases are rescheduled for another time.
- Community Dental and Vision Program: Referrals for the homeless, through a network established with members of the local medical profession, to area doctors/dentists who provide free examinations and follow-up care. Referrals are made through the Coalitions caseworkers with visits scheduled according to the participating members availability. Transportation is coordinated through the Coalition Transportation system.
- Homeless AIDS Initiative: Provides one-on-one, and small group HIV/AIDS educational sessions, through sign-up or referral at the Opportunity Center for the Homeless Day-Resource Center and Emergency Night Shelter. Referrals can go to the Homeless Medical Clinic for testing and HUD HIV/AIDS prevention counseling. Persons living with HIV/AIDS are also referred to other local AIDS Service Organizations in the area for additional supportive services.

- VA Health Care System: Eligible veterans (to include homeless veterans) can access the full service health care system of the local VA. Services available Monday through Friday 8:00 AM to 4:45 PM. Emergency services are available through the VA Medical Center at William Beaumont Hospital.

Legal Services

- Legal Clinic for the Homeless: Provides legal assistance to homeless persons, especially in overcoming obstacles to qualifying for mainstream services. Clinic is co-located at the Opportunity Center for the Homeless for easy access by persons using the Day Resource Center. Services are available to all homeless persons. Legal clinic does not address criminal felony cases.
- VAWA Immigration Counseling: Agencies help non-citizen victims of domestic violence apply independently for US citizenship; caseworkers at domestic violence shelters refer individuals to these services.
- Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid: Provides legal services to persons of low income to include the homeless in addressing a variety of issues. Each person assisted must be a resident of the service area or be a farm worker, must meet income and asset limitations, and must have a case that meets one of the legal priorities.
- Diocesan Migrant Refugee Services: Provides legal services for victims of domestic violence and assists in the processing of immigration issues.
- UNO-United Neighborhood Organizations: Assists local domestic violence shelters with issues of domestic violence.

HOMELESS STRATEGIC PLAN (91.215 (c))

Homelessness

The City of El Paso, through a cooperative partnership with the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless member agencies, will seek to end chronic homelessness in our community by 2012. This will be partially accomplished through the following series of goals and activities, which will commence in 2005 and conclude in 2010:

GOAL	Action Steps	Target Date
Maintain and increase the availability of emergency night shelter space for special needs populations	1] Increase space for two-parent families 2] Increase shelter space for fragile populations to include mentally disabled, elderly and ill. 3] Increase funding to meet the administrative and operational costs of existing and new shelter programs.	2007 2005 2006
Maintain and increase the availability of transitional housing for	1] Establish additional Safe Haven housing programs for mentally disabled homeless men and women	2007

special needs populations	2] Establish additional housing for chronically disabled homeless veterans 3] Increase capacity for two-parent families in need of transitional housing 4] Establish additional housing and supportive services programs for homeless youth and single women.	2008 2007 2006
Increase the availability of services for the homeless mentally ill.	1] Expand current Mental Health Initiative staffing to outreach all shelters in the Coalition system 2] Expand MHMR Outreach Team for round the clock and weekend coverage 3] Reduce current barriers to benefits through the enhancement of local mainstream resource liaisons. 4] Increase mental health services to homeless families and children 5] Develop cooperative, educational, and staff trainings between community-based organizations to address working with special needs populations.	2008 2007 2006 2006 2005
Increase availability of medical services for homeless persons	1] Develop aggressive outreach, immediate access, and non-traditional approaches to health care for homeless persons. 2] Secure funding for creation of mobile medical van to target street homeless 3] Develop system of providing eye care, expanded dental care and access to prescriptions for homeless persons. 4] Develop a Specialty Care Funding Pool to assist homeless persons with co-pays for medical examinations/services 5] Develop a Medical Detox Program targeting homeless persons seeking sobriety	2006 2006 2006 2006 2006
Increase employment opportunities for homeless persons.	1] Increase job training and placement programs within shelters. 2] Provide economic opportunities and funding for local non-profits to develop social enterprise projects. 3] Develop "job pool" for employers to utilize in filling vacancies. 4] Develop mechanism for employment of homeless persons with criminal records	2005-06 2006 2005 2006
Increase the availability of education and trainings for homeless	1] Seek funding to expand current GED-ESL program to include evening sessions. 2] Further develop current Self-Investment	2006 2006

persons.	program to include more frequent sessions and additional participants. 3] Seek funding to develop a Coalition wide Financial Literacy program for homeless persons transitioning out of homelessness	2006
Increase the availability of permanent housing for homeless persons.	1] Target permanent housing for special needs populations of homeless persons to include mentally disabled, elderly, fragile, substance abusers. 2] Develop additional housing for farm workers in the recruitment area. 3] Develop low-income housing targeting homeless persons transitioning from homelessness with supportive services included.	2008 2007 2007
Expand outreach services to homeless persons	1] Develop aggressive street outreach collaborative component that includes medical, mental health and supportive services. 2] Increase number of caseworkers in emergency shelters and outreach programs to provide evening and weekend coverage.	2006 2007
Increase child care services for homeless families	1] Develop additional child care sites as part of current Mi Casa Child Care program and/or other child care service providers 2] Expand operational hours to include evenings/weekends for parents who are working or attending school.	2006 2006
Increase availability of substance abuse programs and housing for homeless persons.	1] Expand existing programs and services geared to homeless persons to include families. 2] Develop specialized target programs for persons with co-occurring substance abuse and mental health issues. 3] Explore funding of "recovery homes" for persons exiting residential treatment centers and other substance abuse programs. 4] Develop specific programs and housing for single homeless women in recovery as well as single homeless women with children in recovery.	2006 2006 2005 2006
Address issue of Discharge Planning as related to homelessness	1] Conduct assessment of current policies and procedures. 2] Develop formal MOU's with participating medical care facilities and agencies in addressing discharge-planning policy. 3] Develop formal MOU with criminal justice	2005 2005 2006

	system participants to address discharge planning. 4] Develop Discharge House for persons in need of medical care following discharge from hospitals.	2007
Support Advocacy efforts for homeless persons within the community	1] Maintain funding for Homeless Grants Planner position to serve as coordinating entity for assessment of needs for the homeless. 2] Conduct open forums for homeless persons and the community to respond to the issue of homelessness in El Paso	2005-2009 2005-2009
Address long term issues of funding for homeless service providers	1] Investigate the feasibility of implementing the Mayor's Blue Ribbon Taskforce Recommendation for the establishment of a Trust Fund to support agencies in times of funding cuts. 2] Implement the Blue Ribbon Taskforce Recommendations for Trust Fund	2005-2006 2006- on-going
Conduct annual progress review of consolidated plan-homeless services	1] Appoint Review Taskforce Committee to conduct annual review of homeless services related to the Consolidated Plan. 2] Prepare and present annual report to the City Council and Community concerning progress of implementing Consolidated Plan-Homeless Services	2005 2006-2009

Chronic Homelessness

El Paso is a unique urban community, located on the US-Mexico border, on a trade route that has a 400-year history. Large numbers of people pass through our City yearly while crossing the United States on Interstate 10. Thousands more pass through in route to or from Mexico. El Paso's border location has a special impact on homelessness. It is estimated that as many as 10,000 persons are homeless in the County of El Paso during the course of one year. At any point in time, the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless estimates that 312 homeless adults in the City of El Paso fit HUD's definition of "chronically homeless". These persons have a chronic disability affecting their ability to live and work independently in the community. They are not eligible or cannot prove eligibility for mainstream disability resources, and they have no housing.

Homelessness in El Paso is also fueled by poor economic conditions. Area conditions include twenty-eight percent (28%) of El Paso residents living at or below the federal poverty level. Average per capita income in 2001 was \$36,200, compared to \$50,000.00 for the state of Texas and \$64,000, nationally. Nine percent (9%) of all

households receive some form of public assistance. Sixty-four percent (64%) of all adults are high school graduates, compared to seventy-two percent (72%) for Texas and seventy-five percent (75%), nationally. Over 10,000 manufacturing jobs have been lost in El Paso due to the impact of NAFTA. Nearly 37,000 area households fall within the 0-50% MFI bracket, and our community faces a devastating shortage of affordable housing, estimated to be at over 40,000 units. Current indications point to a three-year waiting list for Public Housing assistance. As a result, multiple families crowd into unsubsidized, substandard rental units.

Being a border City has also placed El Paso at the hub of a high-intensity drug trafficking corridor between Mexico and the United States. It is estimated that over fifty percent (50%) of El Paso's homeless adults live with some form of substance abuse or dependency problems. Nearly one-third have some form of serious mental disorder, and about one-quarter are defined as being dually diagnosed.

Previously, in our discussion on "Chronically Homeless Persons", we discussed the Ad Hoc Task Force that was convened by Mayor Joe Wardy. In an effort to effectively address chronic homelessness in our community, he asked them to develop a formal plan to end chronic homelessness in the next ten years. This panel, comprised of twenty-three (23) local leaders from across the community, includes political, private, and non-profit sectors. Many of the Task Force members were not familiar with homeless issues or resources; therefore, they brought a fresh perspective to the process. After reviewing programs and services operated in El Paso and across the country, the Task Force concluded that the "housing first" concept appeared to offer the best approach for ending chronic homelessness when coupled with effective discharge planning.

The broad strategies put forth by the Task Force include:

- Prevent homelessness whenever possible;
- Re-housing people, rapidly, when homelessness cannot be prevented; and
- Provide wrap around services that promote housing stability and self-sufficiency.

The Task Force evaluated the Continuum of Care's current efforts and resources and set future goals around three types of efforts in "opening the back door" to transition persons to permanent housing or self-sufficiency:

- 1] Engage the chronically homeless. Current methods include the provision of meals in accessible shelters, and the delivery of meals to the streets. We use a street outreach team to engage the mentally disabled, use a Veteran's Outreach program that seeks out homeless veterans in area shelters, and encourage referrals from law enforcement to local shelters.
- 2] Provide comprehensive services to the chronically homeless. Current efforts include providing accessible emergency shelter, and providing "day resources" like showers, storage facilities, and a mailing address. Transportation, childcare, education and job skill classes, and job referrals are provided. Also provided are

referrals to mainstream resources, a medical clinic, a legal clinic, substance abuse counseling and residential treatment, mental health services and counseling, and case management.

- 3] Establish the chronically homeless in independent living or long-term supportive housing. Currently, efforts are aimed at the mentally ill, the frail and elderly, and youth who have aged out of foster care. Permanent supportive housing resources include SRO's, Section 8 certificates, and vouchers for scattered site housing.

Specific goals and objectives in addressing the implementation of the 10-year plan to address chronic homelessness in our community are addressed in Priority Homeless Needs, page 82.

Prior to the formation of the Task Force, the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless began to address the issue of the chronic homeless in past COC applications and community needs assessments. The Coalition incorporated the following strategies as part of the overall program to address chronic homelessness in our community by 2012:

- Design shelters, programs and services to be more open and accessible to get the chronically homeless off the streets and into programs;
- Use of technology and cooperation between agencies to ensure that the chronically homeless receive prompt, effective assessment of their needs regardless of where they enter the Continuum of Care process;
- Find alternatives to reduced state funding for mental health services;
- Invest more time, effort, and resources in treating chronically homeless who are chemically dependent; utilize more flexibility and comprehensive approaches;
- Assistance to get more individuals qualified for and utilizing the existing mainstream resources;
- Be more creative in the development of more permanent supportive housing for the homeless.

The most significant difference, between the strategies used by the Coalition and its COC members and those recently approved as part of the more formal City plan, is the new plan envisions using new players and new tools to improve outreach and services. Emphasis is placed on the "housing first" options and discharge planning. This includes a means for keeping the chronically homeless in their stabilized housing, even when things go wrong.

In addition to these strategies, the COC is working hard on "closing the front door" to prevent persons from becoming chronically homeless. This means getting persons to access shelter and services quickly so that they can rapidly return to self-sufficiency. More importantly, it means finding ways to keep a large number of very fragile persons stabilized in housing and supported with care for the long term.

The City of El Paso and the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless is clearly building upon its years of experience in working collaboratively to address homelessness and the issue of chronic homelessness. It was the recommendation of the Mayor's Ad Hoc Committee that the coordination between the Chronic Homelessness Strategy and the overall Continuum of Care Strategy be achieved by making the Plan to End Chronic Homelessness the priority focus of the overall Continuum of Care Plan. It was also decided that the coordination would be the responsibility of the homeless grant's planner, a position approved and funded by the Mayor and City Council. The overall implementation of the plan will be a joint venture between City staff and the homeless grants planner to bring together members of the Mayor's Ad Hoc Committee. The Ad Hoc Committee members have called for the continued funding of a minimum of one homeless grant's planner, with appropriate support staff, to ensure that the plan is realized within the allocated time frames. The Mayor and City Council adopted the Plan to End Chronic Homelessness as the City's Plan and the Mayor's Ad Hoc Committee intends to monitor its implementation. The Plan to End Chronic Homelessness will also be used to provide a guide to generate and evaluate the CDBG project proposals. The City will also be responsible to assist in securing funding for supportive housing programs through the HOME program.

Homelessness Prevention

The City of El Paso and the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless will work in collaboration to develop a mechanism that will address homeless prevention in our community. In a 2004 Point-in-Time Survey, 311 respondents indicated their inability to pay rent as being the primary cause of their homelessness. Also, 518 respondents indicated a need for assistance to locate permanent housing, and 368 indicated that the loss of employment ultimately led to loss of housing and homelessness. The roots of preventing homelessness in our community starts with the basic human needs of affordable housing, adequate education, secured and long term employment, and access to these services in a timely manner.

While numerous agencies provide a wide array of services to address budgeting, employment counseling, and access to housing, no one entity serves as a clearing house for these services. This is a gap in our service delivery system. Persons, whether they are homeless or on the brink of homelessness, are often forced to travel an uncharted system, from one agency to the next, in the hopes of gathering enough funds or information to lead to their eventual stabilization.

Funding of homeless prevention programs is limited in a community the size of El Paso. Current funding is secured through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Texas Department of Housing and Community Affairs-Emergency Shelter Grant Program, and the local Emergency Shelter Grant Program. These funds typically are earmarked for rental and utility assistance and do not cover security deposits. Persons accessing these funds are limited to a one-time use per program. In an effort to overcome the current gap in services, the City of El Paso will seek partnerships with

local collaborative agencies to develop a mechanism that will address the prevention of homelessness to include:

- [1] Expand educational services that include GED, ESL and preparation for college/technical schools. A significant percentage of homeless persons, and those at risk of becoming homeless, have limited educational levels. In an effort to enhance the educational levels of our community, the Coalition will assist the City of El Paso in targeting potential at-risk population to encourage continuation in school or renewed enrollment in educational programs. Linkages will be made between existing programs within the community to include El Paso Community College, Western Technical, and University of Texas at El Paso. Service providers funded to assist in the development of educational programs will also be utilized.
- [2] Enhance job skills training. The Coalition member agencies will work in collaboration with the City of El Paso to secure funding through the CDBG and other funding sources to expand on-site job skills training. Funding will also be secured to enhance the current Self-Investment training program offered to homeless persons through the Education Department at the Opportunity Center for the Homeless. The Self-Investment program is a six-week intensive training, which addresses job eligibility and the application process, interviewing, and goal setting. It also deals with the special needs of the participants.
- [3] Accessibility to employers/development of a community based employment pool. Working with sympathetic employers through out the community, the City of El Paso and the Coalition will develop an employment pool of potential employers. Both entities will work with the El Paso Empowerment Zone Corporation, the Upper Rio Grande Workforce Development Board, and others. They will form a task force for the specific purpose of gaining a clear understanding of what employers are looking for and how to integrate the unemployed into these fields.
- [4] Develop a year round public awareness campaign on homelessness and the effects it has in the community. The campaign will also focus on how the community can assist in the prevention of homelessness. Utilizing local media and other key community leaders, the partners will develop a media outreach component through both print and electronic media.

Institutional Structure

The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless serves as the lead agency and coordinating council for the development of the Continuum of Care Strategy for El Paso County. The City of El Paso's Comprehensive Plan published in 1995 formalized this designation.

The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless exists for the purpose of meeting the diverse needs of homeless persons by helping those who are able to transition toward self-sufficiency, those who are no longer able to live independently, and those who are at

risk of becoming homeless. They seek to accomplish these goals through advocacy on behalf of the homeless and coordination of appropriate shelter and supportive services. They partner with non-profit, private sector, and governmental entities, and they participate in the impartial collaboration to secure and distribute funds for the homeless programs. As it strives to maintain an effective balance of homeless programs, the Coalition will oversee the identification of gaps in the continuum of care, service delivery plan for the homeless. They will lead in the development of programs to fill those gaps, including the provision of decent housing that is affordable to low- and moderate-income persons.

The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless is comprised of fifty-seven (57) member agencies, including non-profit and for-profit agencies, members of the faith community, the greater El Paso community and local city, state and federal agencies. The Coalition is overseen by a fifteen (15) member Board of Directors that meets monthly. They hold general membership meetings on a monthly basis. There are various standing committees, including the Continuum of Care Planning Committee; Survey and Discharge Planning Sub-Committee, and the Coalition Sustainability Committee. All meet on a frequent basis. In December 2004, the general membership voted to appoint a local Community Advisory Committee comprised of members of the mainstream resources, which are frequently used by the members in assisting the homeless. This new Advisory Board will be formed during the first half of 2005. They will meet on a quarterly basis to assist the Coalition in the development of effective access to mainstream resources.

Members of the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless as of December 10, 2004

MEMBER	TYPE	SERVICE PROVIDED
24 Hr. AA Grupo Texas	Non Profit	Substance Abuse Housing
Adult Probation	Government Agency	Community Reintegration of probationers & parolees
Advocacy, Inc.	Non Profit	
Aliviane No-AD, Inc.	Non Profit	Substance Abuse Treatment
Annunciation House	Non Profit	Shelter and political asylum for undocumented immigrants
Anthony Housing Authority	Non-Profit	Public Housing
Anthony Independent School District	Education	Public Education
Canutillo Independent School District	Education	Public Education
Catholic Charities	Non Profit	Food and Clothing Distribution
Centro Mujeres de la Esperanza	Non Profit	Counseling & empowering low income women
Centro San Vicente Homeless Clinic	Non Profit	Medical Clinic
Child Crisis Center	Non Profit	Emergency Shelter for Children
Christian Home	Non Profit	Men's Shelter

City of El Paso-Community and Human Development	Government	Coalition planning and financial support
Clint Independent School District	Education	Public Education
County Attorney's Office	Government	
Dame La Mano	Non-Profit	Shelter for women and children
El Paso Area Foster Parent Association	Non-Profit	Shelter and case management for aged out foster youth
El Paso Center Against Family Violence	Non-Profit	Domestic Violence Shelter
El Paso Center for Children	Non-Profit	Emergency Shelter and Transitional Living for teen's & young adults
El Paso Community College	Education	Education and Job Training
El Paso County Veterans Association	Government	Veterans Resource Center
El Paso Empowerment Zone Corp.	Non-Profit	Economic Development
El Paso Independent School District	Education	Public Education
El Paso MHMR	Non-Profit	Mental Health Authority
El Paso VA Health Care System	Government	Health Care for Veterans
El Paso VET Center	Government	Resource Center for Veterans
El Paso Community Action Program	Non Profit	Community Action Agency-CHDO
Grupo 24 Horas El Paso	Non Profit	Shelter Recovery Program
Housing Authority-City of El Paso	Non Profit	Public Housing
Junior League of El Paso	Non Profit	Volunteer Services-Mentoring
La Posada Home, Inc.	Non-Profit	Shelter for women and children
Le Fe Community Development Corp	Non Profit	Housing and Medical Care
Opportunity Center for the Homeless	Non Profit	Emergency Shelter-Day Resource Center, SRO-TLC housing.
Prevent Blindness Tx.-West Tx. Branch	Non-Profit	
Project VIDA	Non-Profit	Neighborhood Developer CHDO
Recovery Alliance	Non Profit	Substance abuse
Region 19 Education Service Center	Education	Education & Child Development
Rescue Mission of El Paso	Non Profit	Emergency Shelter-Recovery Program-Job training
Reynolds House	Non Profit	Emergency Shelter for Women
Salvation Army	Non-Profit	Emergency Shelter and Transitional Housing for women and families

San Elizario Independent School District	Education	Public Education
Sin Fronteras Organizing Project	Non Profit	Shelter and Transitional Housing for Migrant Farmworkers
Socorro Independent School District	Education	Public Education
SW Ex-Service Persons Assistance Assoc.	Non Profit	Veterans Services
Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid, Inc.	Non-Profit	Legal Services
Thomason General Hospital	Non-Profit	County Hospital-Health care for indigent population
TVP Non Profit Corporation	Housing	Special needs affordable housing - CHDO
Unitarian Universalist Community of El Paso	Faith Community	Spiritual counseling-support to homeless persons
Victory Outreach Christian Recovery Home	Non Profit	Emergency Shelter Recovery
Victory Outreach of El Paso	Non-Profit	Emergency Shelter
Volar Center for Independent Living	Non Profit	Resource Center for persons with a disability
West Texas Food Bank	Non Profit	Resource for food products
Ysleta Independent School District	Education	Public Education
YWCA El Paso Del Norte Region	Non Profit	Housing for single women, child care
David Gillooly	Citizen	
Linda King	Citizen	

The City of El Paso, through the Community Development Block Grant program, has provided funding for the Homeless Grants Planner position and a part-time staff member to assist in the oversight of the Consolidated Plan and the Consolidated Continuum of Care submitted by the Coalition. The Mayor's Ad Hoc Committee, who addresses the issue of Chronic Homelessness in El Paso, recommends continued funding for the Homeless Grants Planner position by the City. This will assure the ten-year plan "Border Solutions: A Ten Year Plan to End Chronic Homelessness in El Paso, Texas" will be implemented. This request received a favorable vote by the City Council during the adoption of the ten-year plan.

The City of El Paso will continue to work in collaboration with the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless and its member agencies in the development of long term plans to address homelessness in our community. Through efforts coordinated by both entities, we feel confident that the homeless men, women and children in our community will be cared for in an effective manner.

Discharge Coordination Policy

The El Paso Coalition will oversee the issue of discharge planning for the homeless in the City of El Paso. The Coalition has agreed to serve as the lead in this effort due to their long-term sponsorship of the local Consolidated Continuum of Care application. The El Paso community has made progress in the development of a community wide discharge planning process. In August, 2003, a meeting was attended by fifty-eight (58) local community representatives from area shelters, public institutions, City of El Paso, Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services, area hospitals, and the local mental health authority. The executive director for the Texas Homeless Network facilitated the meeting. Participants agreed that more data was needed on how discharge policies and practices effect the homeless population of El Paso.

Throughout 2004 the issue of discharge planning continued to be addressed at both the local coalition level through the COC planning process and in discussions with local institutions that commonly discharge to area shelters. Further training on these issues, and on the approach taken in other communities, occurred at a number of subsequent meetings hosted by the Coalition. Information about Colorado's Uniform Discharge Planning Strategy and the APIC model was shared and discussed. Realizing the complexity of this issue, the Continuum of Care Planning Committee, comprised of current and future COC applicants formed the Discharge Planning Committee. They will be solely responsible for the preparation of a uniformed discharge plan for the El Paso community. The committee is comprised of key shelter providers that represent those agencies most frequently called upon to accept last minute discharges from area institutions and public/private hospitals. Several meetings have been held with area hospital administrators and those working with persons in the criminal justice system.

A formal mission statement and goals have been established by the Discharge Planning Committee and serve as the impetus to the development of the overall plan for our community. "The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless Discharge Planning System is created to ensure proper discharge to include safety, well being, and appropriate placement of homeless individuals being released from correctional facilities, mental health institutions, medical facilities, foster care and residential treatment facilities." The committee established the following goals: 1] safety for the homeless population, as defined by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development; 2] appropriate placement of homeless persons in local facilities; and 3] appropriate linkage to available community mainstream resources for the well being of the individual (after care).

Discharge planning is a key component in addressing the issue of chronic homelessness in our community. It has become a top priority in the ten (10) year plan to end chronic homelessness in El Paso. The El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, serving as the lead and coordinating entity for the Consolidated Continuum of Care proposal, will have in place a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the existing hospital system, and El Paso MHMR (local Mental Health Authority) during 2005. A similar MOU will be developed in 2006 addressing the issue of discharge planning for correctional institutions and other such facilities, to include halfway houses. The

Discharge Planning Committee agreed to separate these two areas due to the complexity of their issues in regards to the homeless population.

In an effort to fully understand the implications of unplanned discharges on the local shelter setting and the community at large, the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless will include target specific questions in the 2005 Point-In-Time Survey. Two discharge-planning surveys will be conducted to determine the extent of the problem. The surveys will enable us to understand the barriers and issues being confronted by institutions and facilities servicing homeless persons and those at risk of homelessness. The survey serve as a providers needs assessment: A provider survey will be developed and distributed to approximately fifty (50) agencies representing emergency shelters, day shelters, and outreach providers in the El Paso community. A baseline will be developed to determine the number of persons who are being released from institutions, facilities, and residential treatment programs to the streets or shelters. Additionally, the survey will serve as a target institutions and facilities needs assessment. An institution/facility survey will be developed and distributed to identify existing discharge planning policies and practices and to better define informational and service gaps. Target agencies include medical facilities, mental health institutions, correctional facilities, and residential treatment facilities.

Based on survey data and an executed discharge policy, the Committee (comprised of the El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, local hospitals and others involved in the development of the plan) will develop a training curricular and will implement an on-going series of workshops for participating institutions and facilities. Specific educational topics will include: a] homeless discharge planning protocols; b] benefits facilitation and acquisition; c] data collection and discharge review tools; d] community resources and referral processes; e] cross training and communication; f] service planning and linkage; and g] client advocacy.

Appendix 5

Forms Required by HUD

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General Table/Chart Definitions and Information

Year 1	September 1, 2005 – August 31, 2006
Year 2	September 1, 2006 – August 31, 2007
Year 3	September 1, 2007 – August 31, 2008
Year 4	September 1, 2008 – August 31, 2009
Year 5	September 1, 2009 – August 31, 2010

Priority

H-High	Funded.	
M-Medium	Funded	Dependent upon available resources.
L-Low	Not funded.	May be reassessed and considered for future funding.
O	Not funded.	Local policy has determined that these programs will not be implemented by the local DCHD at this time.

Plan to Fund

Y-Yes; N-No

Funding Sources

C	Community Development Block Grant
H	HOME Investment Partnerships Program
E	Emergency Shelter Grant
O	Other

2005 HUD Income Limits Median Family Income (MFI)				
Size of Family	≤ 30% MFI Very Low Income	>30 to ≤ 50% MFI Low Income	>50 to ≤ 80% Moderate Income	100%
1	\$ 8,900	\$14,850	\$23,750	\$29,700
2	\$10,200	\$16,950	\$27,150	\$33,900
3	\$11,450	\$19,100	\$30,550	\$38,200
4	\$12,700	\$21,200	\$33,900	\$42,400
5	\$13,750	\$22,900	\$36,650	\$45,800
6	\$14,750	\$24,600	\$39,350	\$49,200
7	\$15,750	\$26,300	\$42,050	\$52,600
8	\$16,800	\$28,000	\$44,750	\$56,000

HUD has determined that households should spend no more than ≤ 30% MFI on housing to be considered affordable housing.

Example: Refer to the Housing Need Table below: A renter, family of 4, is considered a small related household, with a low income (>30 to ≤ 50% MFI) should not spend more than 30% x \$21,200 = \$6,360 on housing a year to be considered affordable. The Table documents the City of El Paso housing needs. In this example, further information shows of the total 5,829 households >30 to ≤ 50% MFI, small related, 82.7% (4,821) have housing problems. There are 74.2% (4,323) that are spending above 30% on housing and 22.5% (1,310) spending more than 50% of their yearly income on housing.

HOUSING NEEDS TABLE

The Department of Community and Human Development (CDHD) goals to meet unmet housing needs are included in the following Table. DCHD plans to address these unmet housing needs utilizing HOME (H) federal funds; therefore, all goals have all been assigned a High (H) priority. Other entities applying for federal assistance to address unmet housing needs will be considered for certifications of consistency.

CPMP Version 1.3

Housing Needs Table				Grantee: City of Paso, Department of Community and Human Development																						
																			Priority Need?	Plan to Fund?	Fund Source	Households with a Disabled Member		Disproportionate Racial/Ethnic Need?	# of Households in lead-Hazard Housing	Total Low Income HIV/ AIDS Population
				Current % of House-holds	Current Number of House-holds	3-5 Year Quantities												% of Goal								
Year 1		Year 2				Year 3		Year 4*		Year 5*		Cumulative					% HSHLD		# HSHLD							
<u>Housing Needs - Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy (CHAS) Data Housing Problems</u>						Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual											
Household Income <=30% MFI	Renter	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	3,550															100%	35660	y	50,000	1272		
			Any housing problems	59.9	2,126	20		20		20		25		30		115	0	0%	H	Y	H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	58.8	2,088	7		7		7		8		13		42	0	0%	H	Y	H					
			Cost Burden >50%	39.9	1,417	13		13		13		17		17		73	0	0%	H	Y	H					
		Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	6,606																					
			Any Housing Problems	78.7	5,202	15		20		20		25		25		105	0	0%	H	Y	H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	72.6	4,794	5		7		7		9		9		37	0	0%	H	Y	H					
			Cost Burden >50%	60	3,963	10		13		13		16		16		68	0	0%	H	Y	H					
		Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,940																					
			Any Housing Problems	88.5	2,602	10		15		15		20		20		80	0	0%	H	Y	H					
			Cost Burden > 30%	68.9	2,027	3		5		5		7		7		27	0	0%	H	Y	H					
			Cost Burden >50%	46.7	1,374	7		10		10		13		13		53	0	0%	H	Y	H					
		All other hsholds	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	3,051																					
Any Housing Problems	63.4		1,935	5		5		10		10		10		40	0	0%	H	Y	H							
Cost Burden > 30%	61.4		1,874	1		1		3		3		3		11	0	0%	H	Y	H							
Cost Burden >50%	54.1		1,652	4		4		7		7		7		29	0	0%	H	Y	H							

			Owner																		
			Elderly					Small Related					Large Related					All other hsholds			
Household Income >30 to <=50% MFI			NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,729																
			Any Housing Problems	70.1	1,914	10		10		15		15		20		70	0	0%	H	Y	H
			Cost Burden > 30%	70.1	1,914	7		7		10		10		13		47	0	0%	H	Y	H
			Cost Burden >50%	44.3	1,210	3		3		5		5		7		23	0	0%	H	Y	H
			NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,291																
			Any Housing Problems	74	1,696	15		15		15		15		15		75	0	0%	H	Y	H
			Cost Burden > 30%	71.4	1,636	10		10		10		10		10		50		0%	H	Y	H
			Cost Burden >50%	58.1	1,332	5		5		5		5		5		25		0%	H	Y	H
			NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	1,025																
			Any Housing Problems	95.1	975	20		20		20		20		20		100		0%	H	Y	H
			Cost Burden > 30%	86.6	888	13		13		13		13		13		65		0%	H	Y	H
			Cost Burden >50%	71.9	737	7		7		7		7		7		35		0%	H	Y	H
			NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	930																
			Any Housing Problems	65.8	612	10		10		15		15		20		70	0	0%	H	Y	H
			Cost Burden > 30%	65.8	612	7		7		10		10		13		47	0	0%	H	Y	H
			Cost Burden >50%	60.2	560	3		3		5		5		7		23	0	0%	H	Y	H
	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	1,870																	
		Any Housing Problems	56.3	1,052	10		10		15		15		15		65	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden > 30%	54.2	1,014	3		3		5		5		5		21	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden >50%	18.6	347	7		7		10		10		10		44	0	0%	H	Y	H	
	Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	5,829																	
		Any Housing Problems	82.7	4,821	10		15		15		20		20		80	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden > 30%	74.2	4,323	3		5		5		13		13		39	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden >50%	22.5	1,310	7		10		10		7		7		41	0	0%	H	Y	H	

Owner	Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,962															
		Any Housing Problems	86.6	2,564	10		10		10		10		50	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden > 30%	58	1,717	3		3		3		3		15	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden >50%	13.3	393	7		7		7		7		35	0	0%	H	Y	H	
	All other hsholds	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	1,784															
		Any Housing Problems	85.9	1,532	10		10		10		15		15	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden > 30%	83.7	1,494	3		3		3		5		5	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden >50%	32.1	572	7		7		7		10		10	0	0%	H	Y	H	
	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	3,268															
		Any Housing Problems	37.8	1,235	10		10		15		15		20	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden > 30%	37.2	1,217	7		7		10		10		13	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden >50%	19.5	638	3		3		5		5		7	0	0%	H	Y	H	
	Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,977															
		Any Housing Problems	69.9	2,080	15		15		15		15		75	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden > 30%	67.6	2,012	10		10		10		10		50	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden >50%	43.8	1,304	5		5		5		5		25	0	0%	H	Y	H	
	Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	1,670															
		Any Housing Problems	83.3	1,391	20		20		20		20		100	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden > 30%	67.5	1,128	13		13		13		13		65	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden >50%	29.4	491	7		7		7		7		35	0	0%	H	Y	H	
	All other hsholds	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	500															
		Any Housing Problems	76.2	381	10		10		15		15		20	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden > 30%	70.2	351	7		7		10		10		13	0	0%	H	Y	H	
		Cost Burden >50%	40.8	204	3		3		5		5		7	0	0%	H	Y	H	

Household Income >50 to <=80% MFI

Owner	Renter	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	1,561														
			Any Housing Problems	47.8	746	5	10	10	10	15	50	0	0%	H	Y	H			
			Cost Burden > 30%	45	702	1	3	3	3	5	15	0	0%	H	Y	H			
			Cost Burden >50%	12.4	193	4	7	7	7	10	35	0	0%	H	Y	H			
		Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	6,946														
			Any Housing Problems	51.3	3,563	15	20	20	25	25	105	0	0%	H	Y	H			
			Cost Burden > 30%	36.1	2,506	5	7	7	9	9	37	0	0%	H	Y	H			
			Cost Burden >50%	2.9	198	10	13	13	16	16	68	0	0%	H	Y	H			
	Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,650															
		Any Housing Problems	76.3	2,022	20	20	20	25	30	115	0	0%	H	Y	H				
		Cost Burden > 30%	22.3	591	7	7	7	8	10	39	0	0%	H	Y	H				
		Cost Burden >50%	0.5	14	13	13	13	17	20	76	0	0%	H	Y	H				
	All other hsholds	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	2,885															
		Any Housing Problems	49.1	1,416	10	10	15	15	20	70	0	0%	H	Y	H				
		Cost Burden > 30%	45.2	1,305	3	3	5	5	7	23	0	0%	H	Y	H				
		Cost Burden >50%	5.9	171	7	7	10	10	13	47	0	0%	H	Y	H				
	Elderly	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	4,104															
		Any Housing Problems	25.7	1,053	5	5	5	10	10	35	0	0%	H	Y	H				
		Cost Burden > 30%	25	1,025	3	3	3	7	7	23	0	0%	H	Y	H				
		Cost Burden >50%	8.9	365	2	2	2	3	3	12	0	0%	H	Y	H				
	Small Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	7,201															
		Any Housing Problems	53.4	3,845	15	15	20	20	20	90	0	0%	H	Y	H				
		Cost Burden > 30%	49.9	3,594	10	10	13	13	13	59	0	0%	H	Y	H				
		Cost Burden >50%	11.1	800	5	5	7	7	7	31	0	0%	H	Y	H				

		Large Related	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	3,665																
			Any Housing Problems	68.5	2,512	20		20		25		30		30		125	0	0%	H	Y	H
			Cost Burden > 30%	40.8	1,496	13		13		17		20		20		83	0	0%	H	Y	H
			Cost Burden >50%	5	185	7		7		8		10		10		42	0	0%	H	Y	H
		All other hsholds	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS	100%	992																
			Any Housing Problems	56.4	559	15		20		20		25		35		115	0	0%	H	Y	H
			Cost Burden > 30%	55.9	555	10		13		13		17		21		74	0	0%	H	Y	H
			Cost Burden >50%	24.9	247	5		7		7		8		14		41	0	0%	H	Y	H
		Total 215 Renter			140		165		180		215		235		935						
		Total 215 Owner			165		170		200		215		245		995						
		Total 215			305		335		380		430		480		1930						

Jurisdiction						
Housing Market Analysis						
<i>Complete cells in blue.</i>						
Housing Stock Inventory	Vacancy Rate	0 & 1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3+ Bedrooms	Total	Substandard Units
Affordability Mismatch						
Occupied Units: Renter		6488	4786	2519	13793	8469
Occupied Units: Owner		1434	6205	23276	30915	2721
Vacant Units: For Rent	5%	1036	904	284	2224	2224
Vacant Units: For Sale	1%	52	155	406	613	613
Total Units Occupied & Vacant		9010	12050	26485	47545	14027
Rents: Applicable FMRs (in \$s)		428	481	569		
Rent Affordable at 30% of 50% of MFI (in \$s)		371	397	477		
Public Housing Units						
Occupied Units	6551	1933	1646	2972	6551	0
Vacant Units	22	6	7	9	22	0
Total Units Occupied & Vacant	6573	1939	1653	2981	6573	0
Rehabilitation Needs (in \$s)						

Continuum of Care Homeless Population and Subpopulations Chart

Part 1: Homeless Population		Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total
		Emergency	Transitional		
1. Homeless Individuals		362	61	123	546
2. Homeless Families with Children		70	98	2	170
	2a. Persons in Homeless with Children Families	237	286	6	529
Total (lines 1 + 2a)		599	347	129	1075
Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations		Sheltered		Un-sheltered	Total
1. Chronically Homeless		242		70	312
2. Severely Mentally Ill		120		0	120
3. Chronic Substance Abuse		120		0	120
4. Veterans		94		0	94
5. Persons with HIV/AIDS		2		0	2
6. Victims of Domestic Violence		173		0	173
7. Youth (Under 18 years of age)		51		0	51

Part 3: Homeless Needs Table: Individuals		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total			Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5							
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
Beds	Emergency Shelters	416	404	12	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0%	M	Y	C
	Transitional Housing	145	80	65	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	65	0	0%	H	Y	H
	Permanent Supportive Housing	253	119	134	20	0	20	0	30	0	30	0	34	0	134	0	0%	H	Y	H
	Total	814	603	211	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0%			
Chronically Homeless																				

Part 4: Homeless Needs Table: Families		Needs	Currently Available	Gap	5-Year Quantities										Total			Priority H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG or Other
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5							
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Actual	% of Goal			
Beds	Emergency Shelters	300	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	L	N	
	Transitional Housing	403	355	48	6	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	48	0	0%	H	Y	C/H
	Permanent Supportive Housing	159	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	H	Y	H
	Total	862	814	48	6	0	8	12	0	0	12	0	10	0	36	12	33%			

Completing Part 1: Homeless Population. This must be completed using statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. The counts must be from: (A) administrative records, (N) enumerations, (S) statistically reliable samples, or (E) estimates. The quality of the data presented in each box must be identified as: (A), (N), (S) or (E).

Completing Part 2: Homeless Subpopulations. This must be completed using statistically reliable, unduplicated counts or estimates of homeless persons in sheltered and unsheltered locations at a one-day point in time. The numbers must be from: (A) administrative records, (N) enumerations, (S) statistically reliable samples, or (E) estimates. The quality of the data presented in each box must be identified as: (A), (N), (S) or (E).

Sheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth residing in shelters for the homeless. "Shelters" include all emergency shelters and transitional shelters for the homeless, including domestic violence shelters, residential programs for runaway/homeless youth, and any hotel/motel/apartment voucher arrangements paid by a public/private agency because the person or family is homeless. Do not count: (1) persons who are living doubled up in conventional housing; (2) formerly homeless persons who are residing in Section 8 SRO, Shelter Plus Care, SHP permanent housing or other permanent housing units; (3) children or youth, who because of their own or a parent's homelessness or abandonment, now reside temporarily and for a short anticipated duration in hospitals, residential treatment facilities, emergency foster care, detention facilities and the like; and (4) adults living in mental health facilities, chemical dependency facilities, or criminal justice facilities.

Unsheltered Homeless. Count adults, children and youth sleeping in places not meant for human habitation. Places not meant for human habitation include streets, parks, alleys, parking ramps, parts of the highway system, transportation depots and other parts of transportation systems (e.g. subway tunnels, railroad car), all-night commercial establishments (e.g. movie theaters, laundromats, restaurants), abandoned buildings, building roofs or stairwells, chicken coops and other farm outbuildings, caves, campgrounds, vehicles, and other similar places.

Grantee Name:		Jurisdiction																			
Non-Homeless Special Needs Including HOPWA		Needs	Currently Available	GAP	3-5 Year Quantities										Total			Priority Need: H, M, L	Plan to Fund? Y N	Fund Source: CDBG, HOME, HOPWA, ESG, Other	
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4*		Year 5*								
					Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal	Complete	Goal				Actual
Housing Needed	52. Elderly	4,000	3,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	53. Frail Elderly	2,000	1,500	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	54. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	20,000	3,000	17,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	55. Developmentally Disabled	4,000	3,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	56. Physically Disabled	2,000	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	57. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	2,300	1,900	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	58. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	800	100	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	59. Public Housing Residents	14,000	12,226	1,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	Total	49,100	25,276	23,374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%			
Supportive Services Needed	60. Elderly	30,000	15,000	15,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	61. Frail Elderly	9,000	4,500	4,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	62. Persons w/ Severe Mental Illness	20,000	6,000	14,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	63. Developmentally Disabled	3,000	2,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M	N	
	64. Physically Disabled	5,000	1,000	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	65. Alcohol/Other Drug Addicted	2,300	1,900	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	66. Persons w/ HIV/AIDS & their families	1,880	1,400	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	67. Public Housing Residents	14,000	12,226	1,774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	M	N	
	Total	85,180	44,026	41,154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%			

Special Need Facilities and Services

In the table below it is illustrated the facilities and services located in the City of El Paso that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing, and programs that ensure that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive supportive housing.

SUPPORTIVE HOUSING AND SERVICES	
These are facilities and services located in the City of El Paso that assist persons who are not homeless but who require supportive housing and services and ensures that persons returning from mental and physical health institutions receive supportive housing.	
AGENCY	SERVICE
Aiding Leukemia Stricken American Children	Free room and board for patient and one parent
Alternative House, Inc.	Temporary residential services for returnees from Federal Prisons, halfway house for re-socialization
Annunciation House	Shelter for immigrants, refugees and undocumented men, women/children
Armed Services YMCA -	Motel style residence, low cost accommodations for active/ reserve/ retired military and family and/or guest
Bienvivir Senior Health Services	Adult day care (2 locations) and residential supportive housing for 55 years of age and older seniors who have serious health problems
Aliviane, NoAD, Inc.	Drug & Alcohol Intervention, in-patient & outpatient treatment
Alcohol & Cocaine Evening Treatment-SOS INC	Outpatient treatment services
Cambria	Assisted living facility for older adults
Catholic Charities	Rooms and other aid for individuals who can't get government help because they re in Amnesty/waiting documentation
Catholic Counseling Services	Financial assistance up to 1 month for shelter and utilities
Center for Children-Runaway Center of El Paso	24 hour emergency shelter for runaways and emergency foster care for ages 10-1, 14 beds maximum stay 30 days
Child Crisis Center of El Paso	Emergency shelter for newborn - 12 years of age if parent is in high stress or crisis
Coronado Nursing Center	Nursing Home

Court Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA)	Expedites permanent placement of children in secure, stable living situation under court orders
David L. Carrasco Job Corps Center	Residential vocational training for disadvantaged youth ages 16-24
Department of Protective & Regulatory Services - CPS	Administers foster care and adoption programs for abused/neglected children/families and foster and adoptive families
El Paso Center for Children, Inc.	Therapeutic foster care, emergency shelter for run away youth, transitional living program for teen mothers (ages 17-21) and their infants
El Paso MH/MR - Admissions/Adult Mental Health Services	Diagnose and evaluation for those with suspected mental health problems seeking residential and rehabilitation services
El Paso MH/MR - Adult Day Activity Program	Maximize independence of persons with mental disabilities
El Paso MH/MR -Respite/In Home	Includes services to relieve family members or primary care providers of their responsibilities on a temporary basis
El Paso MH/MR Respite/ Out of Home	Provides care to and supervision of individuals outside their residence to relieve family members or primary care providers of their responsibilities up to 30 days
El Paso MH/MR - Sunnyside Apartments (HUD Section 8/202)	HUD subsidized apartment complex for independently functioning adults with chronic mental illness, 18 + years of age
El Paso MH/MR - Supported Housing	Provide assistance in locating low cost housing, negotiation leases, acquiring household items, obtaining subsidies, moving and skills training to maintain apartments, 18+ years of age
El Paso MH/MR - Therapeutic Foster Care	Independent living skills training and health and safety monitoring of foster homes, 18+ years of age
El Paso MH/MR - Home and Community Based Services (HCS)	Comprehensive, community based system of services offering a viable alternative to institutional living for person with mental retardation
El Paso MH/MR Center - Homeless Outreach and Support	Screening/assessment for homeless mentally ill/substance abusers to provide services including shelter
El Paso MH/MR - In Home & Family Support Program (VOUCHER)	Provide funds to individuals/their families for purchase of supporting living services/goods keeping individual with disability in the community
El Paso MH/MR - In Home Support	Program is designed to serve individuals with mental retardation, individualized programming

	and support services not readily available in the community
El Paso MH/MR - Transitional Outpatient Services	Re-socialization, self-help activities for those who have been in MH facilities
El Paso Psychiatric Center	24 hour psychiatric care and day program for persons with severe to persistent mental illness, acute care only
El Paso Rehabilitation Center	El Papalote Daycare for developmentally delayed or disabled children 6 weeks to 6 years of age
El Paso State Center for Human Development	Residential treatment program for mental illness, retardation and substance abuse (dually diagnosed)
El Paso State Licensed Foster Homes	Various as alternative to other institutions for supportive housing
Emergency Food and Shelter, F.E. M. A. Agencies	Shelter for those in need when funds are available for one month
General Assistance - El Paso County	Project Care assistance with rent and utilities for persons with no income
Home for Aged	Congregate living for the elderly age 65+ who are ambulatory, single or widowed
Planned Parenthood Center of El Paso	Social Services and HIV /AIDS Primary Care Center
Houchen Child Development Center	Daycare for children whose mothers work, attend school and are enrolled in a training program
Housing Authority- City of El Paso -	Housing & housing subsidies for low and the elderly, persons with disabilities and low & moderate income families
Integrated Health Services (HIS) Hospital at El Paso	Rehabilitation hospital - usually transitioning from hospital to private home or nursing home
Juvenile Probation, Project Crossroads, Southwest Key	Residential community placement for boys 14-16 adjudicated by the juvenile court
La Familia del Paso- Las Puertas Abiertas	16 unit supportive housing facility for persons with mental disabilities
La Familia Del Paso, Inc.	Drop in Day Center- Social Club for persons with mental disabilities
La Fe Care Center	Comprehensive counseling and clinical care and housing assistance Carnell House, an apartment complex can house up to 28 individuals persons with HIV
La Fe Community Development Corporation	Supportive Housing
La Posada Home	Accommodates 15 women 18+ and their children (boys up to 10 years only) for 2 year

	maximum stay
Lee and Beulah Moor Children's Home	Residential foster care for youth 0-17 years of age
Lee and Beulah Moor Lower Valley Program	Residential place for 20 boys in rural agriculture program from age 13-17
LULAC Project Amistad	Limited financial aid for shelter to 60+ years of age or adults with disabilities
Lutheran Social services - Adult Day Care Centers	Three locations to provide 18+ years of age and persons with disabilities and their families Healthcare as an alternative to inappropriate or premature institutionalization
Mata Mercy	Adult day care
Montevista Healthcare & Rehabilitation Center	Nursing Home
Mountain Villa Nursing Center	Home Healthcare
New Horizons Adult Day Care	Adult day care
Pebble Creek Nursing Center	Nursing Home
Peyton Foundation, Mary L.	Among other services provides rent and utility assistance
Presbyterian Church - Project VIDA	Permanent housing for low income living in service area
Premier	Home Healthcare
Project Bravo	Among various services, provides financial and utilities assistance
Regional Day School for the Deaf	Day care service to deaf and hard of hearing children from birth to 22 years of age
Rescue Mission of El Paso	Lodging and meals for 3 nights, clothing, household furnishing.
Restitution Center - Men and Women	\$10 room and board for felony offenders to provide opportunity to work, repay crime victims
Rio Vista Rehabilitation Hospital	100-bed rehabilitation hospital aimed at recovery from catastrophic injuries and illness
Ronald McDonald House, El Paso Services for Children, Inc.	Sleeping accommodations, kitchen facilities for out-of-town families of chronically ill children being treated locally
Salvation Army - Social Service Center	Emergency housing. Family service - temporary lodging and food
Salvation Army, Main Office	Temporary lodging and meals
Senior Companion Program	Stipend part-time opportunity for low income senior volunteers to work with homebound, sick or elderly
Shelter For Battered Women, El Paso	Shelter for battered women and their children
Sin Fronteras Organizing Project	Social services to migrant farm workers and low income surrounding neighborhood that includes safe haven to eat, shower and rest

ST. Vincent de Paul Society of El Paso	Emergency services for needy local families which may include rent and utilities assistance
Sun City Home Care	Home Healthcare
Sun Metro - The Life	Public transportation for individuals who do not have the ability to use or access wheelchair lift equipped regular fixed route service
Sun Metro Public Transportation Services	Public transportation operating along fixed routes with wheelchair lift equipped regular buses
Sunset Haven Nursing and Rehabilitation center	Nursing Home
Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services (TDADS) - Services to Aged and Disabled	Provide community based care until institutional care required, financial assistance for nursing home costs, placement, personal care related to medical need
Texas Department of Protective and Regulatory Services	Provides or arranges for services to elderly (65+) and disabled adults (18-64) who are found to be in a state of abuse, neglect or exploitation
Texas Lions Camp for Handicapped & Diabetic Children	Residential camp for 7-16 yr. old diagnosed, diabetic or cancer patient
Texas Rehabilitation Commission	Provide services to enable vocationally handicapped to return to gainful employment with rehabilitation and independent living series
Texas Youth Commission -Schaeffer Halfway House	Serves for male youth 14-18 years of age committed to TYC by juvenile court
TLC Adult Day Care Center	Adult day care
VA Substance Abuse Treatment Program (VASAT)	Among services provides inpatient referral to VA medical centers for eligible VA
Victory Outreach	Drug rehabilitation through Christian ministry, shelter for approximately three months
Village Oaks at Cielo Vista	Nursing Home
Visiting Nurse Association (VNA) and VNA - Circle of Hope Hospice	Home healthcare and hospice
VOLAR (Formerly DARE)	Assist persons with disabilities to live independently and provide housing referrals
West Texas Community Supervision and Corrections Department	Residential facility - sentencing alternative to reduce jail and prison overcrowding, 3-12 months stay
West Texas Regional Adult Probation Department	Judicial district agency providing probation, residential services for all the district and county courts in the region
White Acres Good Samaritan Retirement Village	Nursing Home

Jurisdiction

Community Development Needs		Needs	Current	Gap	5-Year Quantities												% of Goal	Priority Need: H, M, L	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5		Cumulative						
					Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual					
01 Acquisition of Real Property 570.201(a)		0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
02 Disposition 570.201(b)		0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
Public Facilities and Improvements	03 Public Facilities and Improvements (General) 570.201(c)	1	0	1	2		0		0		0		0		2			H	1.2	Y	C
	03A Senior Centers 570.201(c)	10	8	2	1		0		0		1		1		3			H	2.1	Y	C
	03B Handicapped Centers 570.201(c)	5	1	4	1		0		1		0		0		2			H	0.2	Y	C
	03C Homeless Facilities (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	36	31	5	14		14		14		14		14		70			H	4.0	Y	C
	03D Youth Centers 570.201(c)	10	6	4	0		0		0		1		0		1			H	0.8	Y	C
	03E Neighborhood Facilities 570.201(c)	25	7	18	1		0		1		0		0		2			H	0.2	Y	C
	03F Parks, Recreational Facilities 570.201(c)	250	194	66	4		1		1		2		1		9			H	4.3	Y	C
	03G Parking Facilities 570.201©	12	9	3	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	03H Solid Waste Disposal Improvements 570.201(c)	3	1	2	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	03I Flood Drain Improvements 570.201(c)	4	2	2	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	03J Water/Sewer Improvements 570.201(c)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	03K Street Improvements 570.201(c)	484	242	242	7		2		2		2		2		15			H	12	Y	C
	03L Sidewalks 570.201(c)	32	16	16	0		0		1		0		0		1			H	0.1	Y	C
	03M Child Care Centers 570.201(c)	710	700	10	0		0		0		0		0		0			M		N	
	03N Tree Planting 570.201(c)	4	2	2	0		0		0		0		0		0			M		N	
	03O Fire Stations/Equipment 570.201(c)	34	26	8	0		0		0		0		0		0			M		N	
	03P Health Facilities 570.201(c)	100	65	45	0		0		0		1		0		1			H	0.6	Y	C
03Q Abused and Neglected Children Facilities 570.201(c)	4	2	2	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N		
03R Asbestos Removal 570.201(c)	10	15	5	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N		
03S Facilities for AIDS Patients (not operating costs) 570.201(c)	2	1	1	1		0		0		0		0		1			H	0.5	Y	C	
03T Operating Costs of Homeless/AIDS Patients Programs	2	1	1	7		7		7		7		7		35			H	1.5	Y	C	
04 Clearance and Demolition 570.201(d)		0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
04A Clean-up of Contaminated Sites 570.201(d)		0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
Public Services	05 Public Services (General) 570.201(e)	0	0	0	1		1		1		1		1		5			H	0.2	Y	C
	05A Senior Services 570.201(e)	8	6	2	4		4		4		4		4		20			H	1.1	Y	C
	05B Handicapped Services 570.201(e)	7	6	1	6		6		6		6		6		30			H	0.8	Y	C
	05C Legal Services 570.201(E)	2	1	1	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	05D Youth Services 570.201(e)	12	9	3	5		5		5		5		5		25			H	1.1	Y	C
	05E Transportation Services 570.201(e)	3	3	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			M		N	
	05F Substance Abuse Services 570.201(e)	3	1	2	0		0		0		0		0		0			M		N	
	05G Battered and Abused Spouses 570.201(e)	6	4	2	0		0		0		1		0		1			H	0.2	Y	C
	05H Employment Training 570.201(e)	20	0	20	2		2		2		2		2		10			H	0.2	Y	C
	05I Crime Awareness 570.201(e)	2	2	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			M		N	
	05J Fair Housing Activities (if CDBG, then subject to 570.201(e)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	

Community Development Needs	Needs	Current	Gap	5-Year Quantities										% of Goal	Priority Need: H, M, L	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source		
				Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5							Cumulative	
				Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual						Goal	Actual
05K Tenant/Landlord Counseling 570.201(e)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
05L Child Care Services 570.201(e)	400	350	50	9		9		9		9		9		45		H	1.1	Y	C	
05M Health Services 570.201(e)	6	12	6	4		4		4		4		4		20		H	1.4	Y	C	
05N Abused and Neglected Children 570.201(e)	2	3	1	1		1		1		1		1		5		H	0.2	Y	C	
05O Mental Health Services 570.201(e)	60	30	30	4		4		4		4		4		20		H	0.8	Y	C	
05P Screening for Lead-Based Paint/Lead Hazards Poison 570.201(e)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
05Q Subsistence Payments 570.204	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
05R Homeownership Assistance (not direct) 570.204	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
05S Rental Housing Subsidies (if HOME, not part of 5% 570.204	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
05T Security Deposits (if HOME, not part of 5% Admin c	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
06 Interim Assistance 570.201(f)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
07 Urban Renewal Completion 570.201(h)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
08 Relocation 570.201(i)	30	30	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		M		N		
09 Loss of Rental Income 570.201(j)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
10 Removal of Architectural Barriers 570.201(k)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
11 Privately Owned Utilities 570.201(l)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
12 Construction of Housing 570.201(m)	10	0	10	10		10		10		10		10		50		H	3.0	Y	H	
13 Direct Homeownership Assistance 570.201(n)	200	200	0	200		200		200		200		200		1000		H	12	Y	C/H	
14A Rehab; Single-Unit Residential 570.202	60	77	0	60		60		60		60		60		300		H	2.1	Y	H	
14B Rehab; Multi-Unit Residential 570.202	100	81	19	100		100		100		100		100		500		H	2.0	Y	H	
14C Public Housing Modernization 570.202	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		M		N		
14D Rehab; Other Publicly-Owned Residential Buildings 570.202	10	0	10	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
14E Rehab; Publicly or Privately-Owned Commercial/Indu 570.202	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
14F Energy Efficiency Improvements 570.202	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
14G Acquisition - for Rehabilitation 570.202	10	0	10	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
14H Rehabilitation Administration 570.202	1	1	0	1		1		1		1		1		5		H	3.2	Y	C	
14I Lead-Based/Lead Hazard Test/Abate 570.202	20	0	20	0		0		0		0		0		0		M		N		
15 Code Enforcement 570.202(c)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
16A Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
16B Non-Residential Historic Preservation 570.202(d)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
17A CI Land Acquisition/Disposition 570.203(a)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
17B CI Infrastructure Development 570.203(a)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
17C CI Building Acquisition, Construction, Rehabilitat 570.203(a)	1	0	1	1		0		0		0		0		1		H	0.2	Y	C	
17D Other Commercial/Industrial Improvements 570.203(a)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		
18A ED Direct Financial Assistance to For-Profits 570.203(b)	4	4	4	0		0		0		0		0		0		M		N		
18B ED Technical Assistance 570.203(b)	4	4	4	1		0		1		0		0		2		H	.03	Y	C	
18C Micro-Enterprise Assistance	4	4	4	0		0		0		0		0		0		M		N		
19A HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (not part of 5% Ad	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0		L		N		

	Community Development Needs	Needs	Current	Gap	5-Year Quantities										% of Goal	Priority Need: H, M, L	Dollars to Address	Plan to Fund? Y/N	Fund Source		
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5							Cumulative	
					Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual	Goal	Actual						Goal	Actual
	19B HOME CHDO Operating Costs (not part of 5% Admin ca	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	19C CDBG Non-profit Organization Capacity Building	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	19D CDBG Assistance to Institutes of Higher Education	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	19E CDBG Operation and Repair of Foreclosed Property	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	19F Planned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	19G Unplanned Repayment of Section 108 Loan Principal	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	19H State CDBG Technical Assistance to Grantees	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
20 Planning 570.205		2	2	0	1		1		1		1		1		5			H	0.4	Y	C
	21A General Program Administration 570.206	20	20	0	2		2		2		2		2		10			H	10	Y	C
	21B Indirect Costs 570.206	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	21D Fair Housing Activities (subject to 20% Admin cap) 570.206	1	1	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			M		N	
	21E Submissions or Applications for Federal Programs 570.206	3	3	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			M		N	
	21F HOME Rental Subsidy Payments (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	21G HOME Security Deposits (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	21H HOME Admin/Planning Costs of PJ (subject to 5% cap	1	1	0	2		2		2		2		2		10			H	2.5	Y	H
	21I HOME CHDO Operating Expenses (subject to 5% cap)	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
22 Unprogrammed Funds		0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
HOPWA	31J Facility based housing – development	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	31K Facility based housing - operations	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	31G Short term rent mortgage utility payments	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	31F Tenant based rental assistance	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	31E Supportive service	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	31I Housing information services	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	31H Resource identification	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	31B Administration - grantee	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	
	31D Administration - project sponsor	0	0	0	0		0		0		0		0		0			L		N	

Note: Dollars in millions

Appendix 6

Citizen Participation

Public Hearing Citizen Comments.....	135
Agency Forum Comments	139
Agency Forum Attendee List	141

Consolidated Plan 2005-2010

Citywide Public Hearings 31st Year Planning Process

October 27, 2004

Community Development Steering Committee conducts public hearing
6 p.m. El Paso City Hall
Council Chambers
(Advertised El Paso Times September 19, 2004 and October 17, 2004)

April 26, 2005

Regular City Council Public Hearing
9 a.m. El Paso City Hall
Council Chambers
Adoption of Draft 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan and Draft 2005-2006 Annual Action Plan postponed

June 14, 2005

Regular City Council Public Hearing
9 a.m. El Paso City Hall
City Council adopts Draft 2005-2010 Consolidated Plan and Draft 2005-2006 Annual Action Plan for the City of El Paso for publication in the El Paso Times June 16, 2005 for thirty-day written comment period.

July 18, 2005

5:00 p.m. written comment period ends (June 16, 2005 – July 18, 2005)
No written comments were received.

July 19, 2005

Regular City Council Public Hearing
9 a.m. El Paso City Hall
Council Chambers
2005-2010 Consolidated Plan and 2005-2006 Annual Action Plan for the City of El Paso adopted by City Council
(Advertised in El Paso Times June 16, 2005 and June 26, 2005)

Comments:

Mr. David Gillooly, Assistant Director, El Paso Coalition for the Homeless, was the only speaker. He noted the importance of the five-year Consolidated Plan and the attainment of the established goals in the Plan, with emphasis on the need for El Paso to regularly revisit and implement the goals of ending homelessness.

LIBRARIES

Locations for Review

Draft Copies of the Consolidated Plan for 2005-2010

Main Library
501 N. Oregon Street
543-5433

Dorris Van Doren Regional Library
551 Redd Road
875-0700

Cielo Vista Branch Library
8929 Viscount Street
591-6812

UTEP Library
500 W. University Street
747-5672

Clardy Fox Branch Library & Literary Center
5515 Robert Alva Avenue
772-0501/779-2400

EPCC Valle Verde Campus
919 Hunter Street
831-2442/2645

Lower Valley Branch Library
7915 San Jose Street
591-3391

EPCC Northwest Campus Community
6701 S. Desert Boulevard
831-8840

Memorial Park Branch Library
3200 Copper Avenue
566-1034

EPCC Mission del Paso Library
10700 Gateway East
831-7040/7057

Richard Burgess Branch Library
9600 Dyer Street
779-2400

EPCC Rio Grande Library
111 N. Oregon Street
831-4019

Westside Branch Library
125 Belvidere Street
581-2024

EPCC Transmountain Library
9570 Gateway North
831-5092

Ysleta Branch Library
9321 Alameda Avenue
858-0905

Library Bookmobile

Armijo Branch Library
620 E. Seventh Street
533-1333

Irving Schwartz Branch Library
1865 Dean Martin Drive
857-0595

Public Hearings Citizen Comments
City of El Paso
Department of Community and Human Development

Following are recorded comments made by citizens during the following public hearings. Comments are general concerns and observations. Comments made that included reference to specific locations have been forwarded to the appropriate City department. For example drainage problems with specific street locations were forwarded to the City of El Paso Engineering Department.

May 5, 2005
Northeast El Paso
Crosby Elementary School

Street Needs
Sidewalks

Park Needs
Additional Parks, particularly in low-income areas

Service Needs
Teen programs

Observation
Need more services rather than more buildings. Example: During baseball season parks use to charge \$1 per child now it is \$5 per child. The parks department not only charges the child to use the park but also charges the team an additional fee.

May 9, 2005
Westside El Paso
Westside Regional Command Center

Street Needs
Main concern and need is street drainage programs

Observation
Upper Valley needs a FEMA study of flooding and soil percolation

May 10, 2005
Lower Valley El Paso
Mission Valley Regional Command Center

Street Needs
Main concern and need is street and drainage improvements, street repair

Park Needs

Youth center, existing park needs fencing, parks should use gray water

Services

Center for technology, art and other services

Observation

City council should do long-term planning for the City to obtain more housing and to leverage funds to obtain more Federal funds.

Services are more needed than luxury buildings. For example do not need beautiful and expensive buildings, but rather have larger buildings and extended service hours.

May 11, 2005

Central El Paso

Sacramento Senior Center

Street Needs

Curbs, more street lighting, street improvements, proper drainage, accessibility for persons with disabilities, repair alleys

Park Needs

Additional lighting for basketball courts, continuous walk ways around parks, park restrooms, working water fountains, replace playground equipment that is in poor condition, recreation center, youth center, technology in centers.

Housing Needs

As a historic district with many elderly need assistance with home rehabilitation, encourage home ownership, renovate housing in area, fine homeowners that do not maintain their yards, City needs to check on landlords who take advantage of renters such as no air conditioning as many homes are older and many are rent units.

Service Needs

Need medical services, primary-care centers, outreach center not only in this area but also throughout the City, legal aid for example for wills.

May 12, 2005

Central Lower Valley El Paso

Western Refinery

Street Needs

Need additional police vigilance, sidewalks, lighting, street crossing signs, drainage projects

Service Needs

Legal Aid to assist individuals and make referrals for services

May 16, 2005
East El Paso
Eastwood Recreation Center

Street Needs

Drainage programs

Observation

City should supervise street improvements, and certify that the street improvements projects are completed correctly

Park Needs

More parks, recreation center

Observation - Housing

Fund fair housing task force, fund enforcement of fair housing task force initiatives

Observation

Projects not funded one year should be given a higher priority the next year. It is unfair that a project is submitted for several years and does not get funded.

Consolidated Plan 2005-2010
Agency Forum Comments
City of El Paso
Department of Community and Human Development
May 12, 2005
El Paso Community College Administration Offices

Transportation Services

(Public Transportation)

Needs

Lack of evening bus service to attend training and for employment

Long distances between bus stops and services

Lack of bus routes in some areas of the City

Health risks due to weather, age or disability of persons waiting for buses due to bus stop shelters not available or damaged

Lack of accessibility for persons with disabilities

Lack of sufficient maintenance of buses

The Lift needs more resources – it is not adequate to serve the needs of the elderly and persons with disabilities

Current

Determined there is no gap as the City has a metropolitan bus transportation system but was considered a high need for the City to increase and improve services to address the above needs

Observation

Other resources: Job Express; taxi cab companies; school district buses (less expensive but transport only within individual school districts); subway service in the future; commuter lane on the freeway; shuttle bus system (For example transport people from Westside to Central).

It is difficult for the elderly and people with disabilities to use regular buses.

Need more money for maintenance of the busses.

Training

(Living skills, job training, and employment service training to increase self-sufficiency)

Needs

Training: GED, English as a Second Language is a high priority

Current

In addition to public and private schools, churches, libraries, non-profit agencies providing training there is a need for more programs and was considered a high priority.

Observation

Attendees stated that additional funding sources could be the Department of Education, HHHC, and the Department of Labor.

Observation

There is a need to get people to training. Doubling services does not guarantee that the training will be attended. There are so many barriers to attending training. There may

not be a need to increase the amount of training but the need may be to maintain and improve current training.

Legal Services

(Not to include tenant/landlord counseling)

Need

Agency staff explained that they are continually asked for this type of assistance but are reluctant to give any information or advice when this is not their job and they lack adequate knowledge to assist their clients. Resources are needed to assist individuals with interpreting documents and providing referral for proper assistance. Their needs to be a service in place to handle a lot of issues – like a HOTLINE to provide information and give people direction. This is a gap that agencies believe is a high need.

Need legal aid to assist employees with labor laws as many employers take advantage
This is a gap that agencies believe is a high need.

Current

Upper Rio Grande Legal Aid Service

Homeless Legal Aid Service

Bar Association (donate time for legal advice)

Pre-Paid Legal Services, Inc.

Melissa Wilder, Regional Vice President Small Business and

Employee Benefits Specialty

10187 Galahad

El Paso, Texas 79924

Phone # 751-8858

Toll Free 877-507-8834

edwillpeters@prepaidlegal.com

www.prepaidlegal.com/hub/edwillpeters

Childcare Services

(General basic childcare services for children under the age of 13 and includes parenting skills.)

Needs

Agency representatives believed there are sufficient licensed daycares. The quality of the service providers is the need. Training is more expensive every year. Need funds for training expenses.

Agencies need additional funding to retain childcare service providers by paying higher salaries and providing benefits. Quality verses quantity. There is a wide range between salaries and benefits for childcare providers and childcare providers trained to serve children with disabilities. There is less turnover of providers of childcare for children with disabilities.

Many agencies believe that funding the care center would be more cost effective than the present system of funding the parent. Centers would be audited rather than the parents. The parent would save money and the center would be the one responsible for the logistics.

Current

CCS contracts with approximately 450 daycare homes and licensed daycares.

**AGENCY ATTENDEE LIST
AGENCY FORUM
2005-2010 City of El Paso Consolidated Plan
May 12, 2005
El Paso Community College**

Aliviane
Alzheimer's Association*
Assistance League*
Avance*
CASA*
Central Business Association
Centro de Salud La Fe*
Centro San Vicente*
Centro San Vicente Homeless Clinic*
Child Crisis Center*
Christmas in April*
City of El Paso, Parks & Recreation, Multipurpose Center*
City of El Paso, Community & Human Development/Foster Grandparent Program*
City of El Paso, Planning Department
City of El Paso, Neighborhood Liaison
County of El Paso
El Paso Center Against Family Violence*
El Paso Center for Children*
El Paso Center of the Deaf*
El Paso Children's Daycare (September 1, 2006) *
El Paso City-County Nutrition*
El Paso Collaborative for Community and Economic Development
El Paso Coalition for the Homeless*
El Paso Department of Health and Human Services
El Paso Diabetes Association*
El Paso Foster Parent Association (September 1, 2006) *
El Paso Guidance Center for Children*
El Paso Human Services*
El Paso Lighthouse for the Blind
El Paso Empowerment Zone Corporation
El Paso Community Mental Health and Mental Retardation*
El Paso Veterans Assistance*
El Paso VA Health Care System
EPISD
Opportunity Center for the Homeless*
El Paso Rehabilitation Center*
Family Services of El Paso*
Housing Authority of the City of El Paso (HACEP)
Hospice of El Paso*

Houchen Community Center (September 1, 2006) *
Jewish Family Services*
La Familia del Paso, Inc. *
La Mujer Obrera/El Puente
La Posada Home, Inc. *
Latch Key*
LULAC Project Amistad*
Lutheran Social Services*
McCall Center
Project ARRIBA*
El Paso Community Action Program-Project Bravo
Project Vida*
Project Vida Health Center*
Project Vida Community Development*
Rescue Mission*
Reynolds House
Salvation Army*
Sin Fronteras Organizing Project*
Texas Rio Grande Legal Aid, Inc.
Thomason General Hospital
TVP Non Profit (Housing) Corporation
United Cerebral Palsy
Visiting Nurses Association*
Ysleta Independent School District
YWCA El Paso Del Norte Region*
YWCA-Transitional Living Center*

*Department of Community and Human Development
Administering Agencies